

Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc.

## Phase Ib/II Archaeological Surveys

for Construction of Facilities at  
the Upper Corners Peninsula,  
Raystown Lake Recreation Area,  
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

prepared for:  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Baltimore District

February 1999

**PHASE IB/II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS FOR  
CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES AT THE UPPER CORNERS PENINSULA,  
RAYSTOWN LAKE RECREATION AREA,  
HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

**Final**

**Prepared for:**

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Baltimore District  
Planning Division  
P.O. Box 1715  
Baltimore, Maryland 21203**

**Submitted by:**

**Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc.  
P.O. Box 482  
Centre Hall, PA 16828**

**by:**

**David J. Rue, Ph.D.  
Melissa Diamanti, Ph.D.**

**February 1999**

## ABSTRACT

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The project area for the proposed construction of a conference center and related facilities at the Upper Corners Peninsula at Raystown Lake Recreation Area is located in Penn Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. The study area is adjacent to Raystown Lake within the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province. The total Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the facilities construction is over 1000 acres, although negotiations with the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation lead to the agreement that 70 acres had potential for cultural resources. Phase Ib archaeological survey was conducted on a sample of this 70-acre area and Phase II archaeological testing was completed at four historic sites. The Phase Ib survey was a follow-up to a previous Phase Ia investigation conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District in 1995 (Department of the Army 1995).

The Phase Ib archaeological survey included background research and field survey. Background research was conducted for the purpose of evaluating the archaeological resource potential of the area that would be impacted by the proposed project, and to develop contexts for the evaluation of sites that might be discovered. The research involved a review of secondary historic and archaeological literature, as well as an examination of historic period maps and atlases. Review of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS) forms was conducted.

A known site (36Hu55) was identified within the project area. Phase Ib field survey (shovel testing) on three acres in the expected location of the site verified that a lithic scatter occurred there. The site is considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). An additional 6.2-acre sample was surveyed through shovel testing, and a 5-acre area underwent pedestrian surface survey after being plowed and disced. No additional prehistoric or historic sites were identified in these areas.

Phase II archaeological testing was conducted on four historic sites, the Weight Farm (36Hu174), the Corners Farm (36Hu175), the German Baptist Brethren or Upper Corners Church (36Hu176), and the Upper Corners School (36Hu177). Testing included shovel testing, excavation of 1 m x 1 m test units, and mechanical stripping with a backhoe. The sites included two nineteenth century farmsteads, a church, and a school. None of these four sites was found to contain potentially significant resources and they were not found to be eligible for the NRHP.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Phase Ib and II archaeological surveys reported herein is to assist the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District in compliance with federal laws and regulations concerning the management of archaeological resources subject to possible effects arising as a result of the proposed construction of new facilities at the Raystown Lake Recreation Area, Penn Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. The Phase Ib survey was a follow-up to a previous Phase Ia investigation conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District in 1995 (Department of the Army 1995). Specifically, the task was to provide Phase Ib archaeological investigations at a 70-acre location at the Upper Corners Peninsula, Seven Points Recreation Area and Phase II archaeological investigations at four previously identified historic archaeological sites at this same location. The four historic sites include the Weight Farmstead, the Corners Farmstead, the German Baptist Brethren or Upper Corners Church, and the Upper Corners School.

Relevant legislation includes the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended and implementing regulation 36 CFR 800; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; and the National Register of Historic Places.

The Phase Ib and Phase II archaeological surveys described herein were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) guidelines concerning archaeological and historic resource survey. The purpose of this survey was to identify prehistoric and historic archaeological sites with sufficient integrity to be potentially significant, and to test four known historic sites. This report describes the findings of the survey as well as recommendations concerning possible additional archaeological research for the proposed construction of facilities at the Upper Corners Peninsula at Raystown Lake Recreation Area.

### 1.2 Project Description

The Upper Corners Peninsula project area within Raystown Lake Recreation Area is located in Penn Township, Huntingdon County, in the south central portion of the state of Pennsylvania and within the Upper Juniata River Basin (Figure 1.1). Raystown Lake was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, in 1973, and forms a

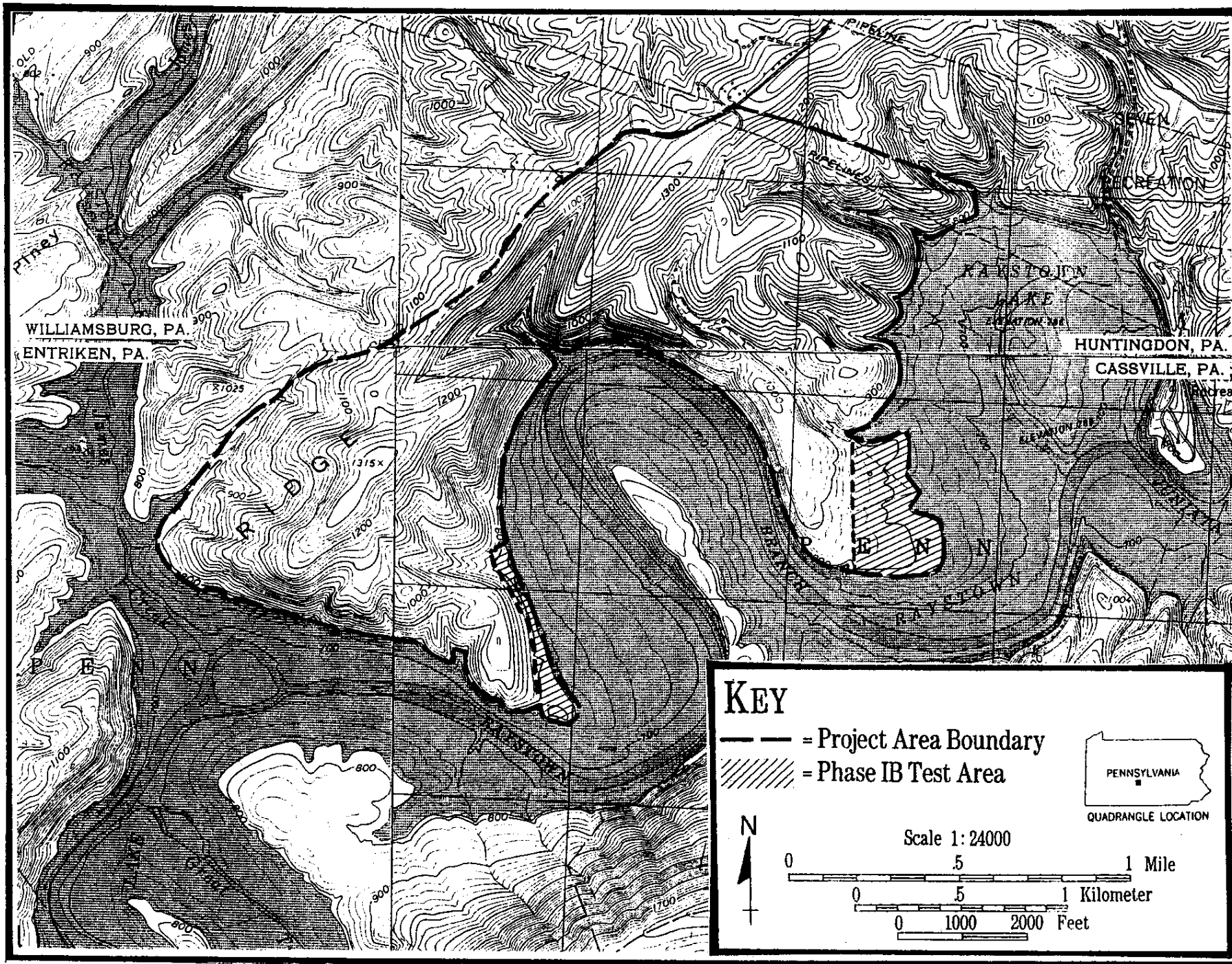


Figure 1.1 Topographic Map Showing Project Area (USGS 7.5' Quadrangles, Cassville 1994, Entriken 1984, Huntingdon 1994, Williamsburg 1984)

27-mile long lake. Raystown Branch of the Juniata River was impounded by an earth-filled dam, creating an 8,300 acre recreational pool.

Section 318 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 directed that opportunities for private parties to develop parts of Raystown Lake and adjacent lands be evaluated. The Recreation Partnership Initiative (RPI) program was developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to encourage the development of public recreation facilities by increasing the role of the private sector in these projects. The RPI encourages the development of public recreation facilities, but does not address prohibited developments such as private, exclusive-use condominiums or time-share vacation residences.

In 1992, a group of 400 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers properties nation-wide were screened for their suitability for private sector development of public recreation facilities. The screening process produced a list of the 100 properties with the greatest recreational potential. The top 25 of these properties were further evaluated, and a final list of 9 candidate sites for RPI development was generated. The Raystown Lake project was included in the final nine sites.

The purpose of the proposed development at the Upper Corners Peninsula is to fulfill the objectives of the RPI program. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will implement the RPI program by soliciting interest from the private sector in developing the Upper Corners Peninsula. The proposed actions would consist of construction of a hotel/conference center complex, golf course, road network, and associated utility facilities and lines on over 1,000 acres at the Upper Corners Peninsula at Raystown Lake.

An earlier Phase Ia cultural resource investigation of the Upper Corners Peninsula (Department of the Army 1995) determined that the project area was dominated by steep, heavily eroded terrain and offered only a limited number of areas which could have provided opportunities for human habitation. However, two level areas in the project area encompassing approximately 70 acres were determined to have a moderate sensitivity for prehistoric use. In consultation with the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation (Pennsylvania BHP), an archaeological sampling strategy was developed to test 62 of those acres. The sampling strategy involved testing ten percent of 62 acres of project area at a high probability shovel test pit interval. In addition, an area of approximately five acres was plowed and surface collected, and a three acre area at the location of a known prehistoric archaeological site was tested separately at a high probability shovel test pit interval.

In further consultation with the Pennsylvania BHP, it was determined that four of the eight historic archaeological sites identified in the Phase Ia cultural resource investigation

(Department of the Army 1995) would require Phase II testing. The other four historic sites were determined to be so heavily disturbed that no further investigations were required.

## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

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### 2.1 Physical Environment

The project area lies within the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province, Appalachian Mountain Section, of central Pennsylvania. The topography in the immediate vicinity of the project area consists of upland slopes between Terrace Mountain and Allegrippis Ridge. The area is characterized by northeast-southwest trending mountains, reflecting folds in the earth's crust. The Appalachian Mountain section is characterized by tall, narrow, steep forested ridges, between which are narrow valleys with a few broader upland plateau areas.

Where mountains and valleys are parallel and straight, as in the project region, stream development has a trellis pattern. The streams are swift-flowing, and they are actively cutting their channels deeper into the underlying rock strata. This downward grading of stream channels encourages a vigorous land-erosion cycle that is dissecting the area, and most of it now has strong relief. In general, the slopes are steep from the ridge tops to the edges of the alluvial floodplain. The alluvial floodplains along the streams are generally very narrow, and where the valleys are wider there is generally a series of alluvial terraces, some of which are very old and occupy bench-like positions 100 feet or more above the present streams (Department of the Army 1982).

The geological formation in the Raystown Lake region is classified as the Marine Beds formation. The Marine Beds in the Juniata River Basin are located in the valley east of the Allegheny Front, the valley west of Terrace and Stone Mountains, and in small areas near Hollidaysburg and Bedford. The long narrow ridges are the result of tough conglomeratic sandstones while the softer shales are in the valleys. Shales predominate but sandstone and limestone units are present (Bureau of Resources Programming 1980:15).

The soil association in the project area is the Berks-Weikert-Ernest Association. This association is typified as sloping to steep, shallow to deep soils formed in material weathered from shale and some colluvium. These soils are formed by material weathered from shale and sandstone, and colluvially deposited into the rich river valleys. In general, areas in this soil association are wooded, because the steep terrain limits the potential for other sustained uses (USDA 1978).

The soil mapping units that occur in the project area are the Berks-Weikert Association, steep (BMF) in the very steep uplands, Calvin shaly silt loam (Ca) in more moderate slopes, and Raritan silt loam 2 to 10 percent slopes (RaB) on the broad upland Pleistocene terraces. The

latter characterizes areas including the historic sites that underwent Phase II testing and most of the area where Phase Ib sampling occurred, including the area of the known prehistoric site on the western peninsula.

## **2.2 Biotic Environment**

The project area lies within the Ridge and Valley Section of the Oak-Chestnut Forest Region (Braun 1985). During the last 15,000 years, this area has undergone radical changes in the environment. Climate in the area was affected by the proximity of continental glaciers until approximately 15,000 years ago, after which the glaciers retreated, the temperatures increased, and organic soil horizons developed. The vegetation that developed in the cold, dry climate following glacial retreat has been interpreted as a mosaic of spruce stands, dwarf shrubs and wet meadows (Watts 1979). After 11,000 BC this vegetation was modified by the immigration of species such as fir, jack pine and white pine from glacial refugia in the south. Hemlock, beech, and hickory are represented in the pollen record by about 5500 BC, and chestnut by about 3500 BC.

Subsequent to 7000 BC the climate continued to become warmer and drier, culminating in the Hypsithermal interval of 6000-3000 BC. Effects of the warmer, drier climate included a decrease in the number of low-order streams, lower water volume in streams generally, a decrease in biomass on ridges, and a lowering of the water table (Watts 1979; Graetzer 1986). Evidence provided by pollen core data suggests that the overall composition of the vegetation did not change radically (Bradstreet and Davis 1975).

By 3000 BC a relatively stable primary forest was established in the project area. There undoubtedly were fluctuations in temperature and moisture after 3000 BC, but evidence suggests that these were low amplitude fluctuations of short duration. The forest composition was in many ways similar to that of the pre-1930s oak-chestnut forest. Floodplain and terrace soils supported mesophytic species such as beech, oak, tulip tree, ash, sugar maple, and walnut. Upland valley floor forests were predominantly white oak, with maple and hickory as minor components. Edible tubers, berries, and fruits were abundant in the understory. Other upland areas supported forest communities dominated by chestnut and various species of hickory and oak. Although generally less productive than the valley floor areas, this latter forest also contained a number of edible plant species. Although similar in composition, the primary, or climax, forest differed from the modern secondary forest in that the former was characterized by canopy gaps, resulting from falls of senescent trees, that provided micro-environments favorable to a number of edible resources.

In addition to plant foods, animal resources included deer, bear, elk, and small mammals. The presence of springs and streams on the surrounding slopes and the sheltered environment of the valley may have provided attractive localities for prehistoric settlement. Lumber, iron ore, and fertile agricultural land were natural resources that attracted historic populations to the area.

## 3.0 CULTURAL OVERVIEW

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### 3.1 Prehistory

The prehistory of Pennsylvania has been traditionally divided into four major periods, the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Transitional, and Woodland. Recently researchers have proposed a recategorization of the processes represented in the prehistoric chronology (Custer 1985). Categories discussed by Hatch, Hamilton, Ries, and Stevenson (1985) are Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic, Middle Archaic through Early Woodland, and Middle/Late Woodland. For purposes of this report, this latter scheme is followed.

Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic (16,000 BC-5000 BC): The Paleo-Indian Period encompasses the earliest indisputable evidence of human occupation of the North and South American Continents. Paleo-Indian populations are believed to have lived in small, kin-based hunter-gather bands and to have hunted cold-adapted animals such as caribou, mastodon, and woodland bison. Fish and plant resources were also presumably important in the diet. This way of life is conceived of as an adaptation to distinctive late Pleistocene environments. During this time, Paleo-Indian bands were mobile in response to the location of these food resources, including the migration of game animals. In addition, the locations of non-food resources such as lithic materials would have conditioned band mobility patterns.

Some researchers have proposed combining the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Periods because of apparent similarities in adaptation (Gardner 1974; Custer 1985). However, this proposition remains to be tested since so little is known about the distribution of settlements in either period. Stewart (1980) interprets broad settlement patterns from the Hagerstown Valley of Maryland as suggesting a refocusing of hunter-gatherer strategies on new species during the early Archaic. Such a pattern of changing strategies would be expected given the gradual yet significant changes in the environment throughout the period. Thus, while the Paleo-Indian to Early Archaic transition may not have involved radical alterations in subsistence-settlement behavior, important adaptive changes may have taken place.

Evidence for Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic occupation in the Ridge and Valley Province is relatively sparse. With few exceptions, Paleo-Indian discoveries have been confined to isolated projectile points. One such exception, the Shoop Site, is located on a low ridge-top in Dauphin County.

Middle Archaic through Early Woodland (5000 BC-300 BC): As the climate ameliorated and deciduous forests became established, hunter-gatherer subsistence was modified to make use

of a wide variety of seasonal resources including acorns, nuts, berries, and tubers. Utilized faunal resources included fish, deer, elk, bear and a variety of small mammals. Ethnographic analogy suggests that hunter-gatherers exploiting these resources were organized into small, egalitarian, seasonally mobile bands. Related settlement patterns appear to have involved base camps on the valley floor and specialized limited-purpose camps appear to have been occupied by task groups engaged in hunting or gathering localized resources. The Middle Archaic climate, warmer and drier than present, may have been somewhat less productive than during later periods. Use of some areas may have been impossible due to lack of available surface water. As with earlier periods, however, site data for the Middle Archaic is extremely limited.

The number of archaeological sites increases for the Late Archaic. Although this increase is in part due to the increased visibility of sites, population increase is also believed to have taken place. A consequence of this population increase would have been a decrease in foraging territory available to each band. Several facts support this conclusion. First, a variety of specialized tools have been recovered from archaeological contexts suggesting technological innovations to efficiently exploit locally available resources. Secondly, lithic materials were of a wider variety in both type and quality than in earlier periods, suggesting an increased use of local lithic materials. Finally, dietary data from the northeastern United States suggest that populations added wild seeds to their diet late in the Archaic Period and began selecting for larger seeds to increase the resource base.

A Transitional Period has been defined for the study area following the Archaic Period. Transitional sites are recognized on the basis of distinctive technological changes, such as the heavy use of rhyolite; the manufacture and use of soapstone vessels and plain, thick ceramics; and the manufacture of broad-bladed projectile points. Little consensus concerning changes in settlement patterns, economy, or social organization during this time period exists. However, it is likely that the trend to increasing population continued and the use of heavy soapstone bowls suggests a more sedentary lifestyle.

The Woodland Period is marked by the widespread use of ceramics and by the beginnings of cultigen use in the eastern United States. Sites from the Early Woodland Period are generally rare. This situation may be due in part to the fact that few projectile point types have been associated with the Early Woodland. Also, ceramics are not commonly preserved on the ground surface and so are not often found in settlement surveys.

Middle Woodland and/Late Woodland (300 BC-1550 AD): The Middle and Late Woodland Periods are marked by the increasing use of Mesoamerican cultigens such as maize, beans, and squash. Evidence of squash is found at Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Washington

County, Pennsylvania in strata post-dating 705-870 BC (Adovasio and Johnson 1981). At the same site, evidence of maize is found in strata post-dating approximately 340-375 BC (Adovasio and Johnson 1981). Hunting continued to provide dietary protein, and wild foods added variety and supplemental calories. Settlement patterns show a marked shift to longer term occupations and larger aggregations of individuals. Hamlets and villages were located near good agricultural soils. Temporary special-purpose sites such as hunting camps were also part of the settlement system.

Social organization likely involved changes that were a response to increased population density and an agricultural food base. Ethnographic analogy suggests that leadership was more formal than in earlier periods, involving either headmen or tribal councils. Societies likely existed which cross-cut kinship units and increased solidarity among the village members. Land was probably held in common by lineage members. The presence of stockaded villages suggests warfare became a necessary response to political and/or economic conflicts. Groups similar to those described above were found in central Pennsylvania at the time of European contact.

### **3.2 History**

The period between the 1680's and the early 1700's saw central Pennsylvania as a refuge to various tribes of displaced Native American groups including the Delaware, Shawnee, Nanticoke, and Tuscarora that were forced to move due to Euro-american colonization of the East Coast. During this time period a large portion of Pennsylvania was claimed by the Six Nations alliance. The earliest Euro-americans to reach present day Huntingdon County were probably trappers and traders along the Juniata River. The earliest recorded visit to the area was by James le Tort and Jonah Davenport who were traders traveling up the Juniata River.

In 1748, Conrad Wieser on his way to Logtown on the Allegheny River, passed through and recorded the Indian village known as Standing Stone (present day Huntingdon). This name was derived from an alleged 14' high by 6" square stela covered with hieroglyphics that was erected by the aborigines (Rupp 1847; Africa 1883). This stela was apparently destroyed or concealed by the Native Americans in 1754 or 1755 when they were expelled from the area by Euro-american settlers.

In 1754 the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania purchased the Pennsylvania lands from the Six Nations by a treaty signed at Albany, New York. This purchase opened the door to Euro-american settlement and land acquisition. The French and Indian War slowed the settlement of much of western and central Pennsylvania. Native American attacks on frontier settlements were common and therefore settlements consisted primarily of small groups of

houses built close to forts such as Fort Granville in Lewistown and Fort Shirley in Aughwick, south of present day Huntingdon. Few land warrants were issued during the 1750's due to these sporadic attacks.

By 1762 there was a revival of settlers applying for land titles. In 1767 it was said that all good lands in the valleys and river bottoms had been taken up (Lytle 1876). In the same year the town of Huntingdon was founded at the location of the Native American village of Standing Stone. The town was founded by Rev. Dr. William Smith of the University of Pennsylvania and was named in honor of the Countess of Huntingdon who had donated a large sum of money to the university (Rupp 1847; Lytle 1876).

Even after the Revolutionary War, Native American uprisings were still common in the area. In June of 1778, Lieutenant Carothers sent sixty Cumberland County militia to the area to guard the frontier against aboriginal attacks. In the same year the town of McAlevy's Fort was founded near the house of General William McAlevy. McAlevy's house was situated upon a hill overlooking the surrounding valley. The house was fortified as a place of refuge for settlers in case of sudden attacks (Africa 1883).

In the decades after the Revolution the economy of the area consisted of small-scale subsistence farming. Due to its remoteness and the lack of an efficient transportation system this area remained largely isolated from the commercial and industrial centers to the east (Lytle 1878). The second decade of the 1800's saw the development of transport facilities that linked eastern and western markets and brought the region into the mercantile interaction sphere of pre-industrial America. A stage coach ran between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia on a regular basis with a stop in Huntingdon.

A major advance in the transportation system of the region was the building of the Juniata Division of the Main Line Canal which was part of the Pennsylvania Canal network. This 127 mile canal was opened in November of 1832 and ran from Duncan's Island on the Susquehanna River to Hollidaysburg. This canal was eventually linked to the west by the Allegheny Portage Railroad (Shank 1981). The canal which had stops at Huntingdon and Lewistown provided an efficient two-way transport system that linked commercial centers in the east and west, and thus was a major impetus to commercial and industrial development in the region.

Within two decades after the completion of the canal, the Pennsylvania Railroad had become a major source of competition. By 1851, the railroad line was completed between Huntingdon and Philadelphia. The next year the railroad had connected Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Since the railroad was a quicker, less costly, and more efficient means of

transportation than the canal its growth signaled the end of the American canal era. In the late 1870's the canal was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and closed (Lytle 1876).

The railroad further prompted the economic growth of the region, especially the growth of the charcoal and iron manufacturing industries that were so popular in nineteenth century Huntingdon, Centre, Blair, and Mifflin counties. The canal and railway systems that crossed the area provided a means of moving iron and iron products to markets both east and west. Toward the end of the 1800's and especially after the Civil War the iron-making industry had begun to suffer. Many furnaces closed down due to the lack of charcoal caused by the deforestation of the region. The vast deforestation was a result of the rapid consumption of great quantities of wood to create the charcoal that fueled the iron furnaces. By 1900 the charcoal iron industry in central Pennsylvania had largely disappeared.

After the death of the iron industry the region continued to prosper as an agricultural and coal producing area. The Broadtop coal fields supplied a blossoming coke fired iron and steel industry in such places as Pittsburgh and Philadelphia (Africa 1883).

## 4.0 PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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### 4.1 Background Research Methods

Prior to the Phase Ib archaeological field survey, background research was undertaken to identify known and potential archaeological sites and to generate prehistoric and historic background information. The research included a review of the archaeological literature, an examination of the secondary historical literature and historic period maps, and a review of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS) files.

An examination of the PASS files was conducted in order to determine whether archaeological sites had been previously identified within or near the project area. All previously recorded archaeological sites in the project area are now inundated, except Site 36Hu55, which is located on the tip of what we refer to now as the southern peninsula. The site was recorded in the early 1970s by Heberling prior to flooding. The only information provided on the PASS form is "Middle to Late Woodland village, should be excavated." The site is located on what would have been an upland knoll or bench and extending onto the alluvium prior to inundation of the valley. Site 36Hu54 was recorded as a small, Early Woodland seasonal camp and was located north of Site 36Hu55 on the alluvium, now inundated. Site 36Hu36 was a large site located on the opposite bank of the Raystown Branch relative to Site 36Hu55. Little information was recorded about its chronology or site function.

A review of secondary historical and archaeological literature was conducted in order to develop background information necessary for designing the fieldwork strategy and evaluating archaeological remains. Archaeological studies were reviewed and synthesized, particularly with respect to settlement patterns within the Ridge and Valley Province. The secondary historical literature was examined to develop contexts for any historic archaeological sites that might be found.

In developing an assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed project area, distinct methodologies were used for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. To determine the probability for the occurrence of prehistoric sites, previous archaeological research and known site distribution for the Ridge and Valley Province were reviewed and evaluated. The analysis considered the association of known archaeological sites with environmental variables such as topographic zone and setting, food productivity, and non-food resource availability. The result of this analysis was a set of archaeological site location expectations for the project area.

To identify locations of potential historic archaeological sites, historic-period maps and atlases were examined. These sources were examined at the Pattee Library of The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania. Maps that proved useful in determining whether potential historic archaeological sites were present included an 1873 atlas of Huntingdon County (Pomeroy 1873).

## **4.2 Prehistoric Resources Potential**

Previous archaeological research in the Ridge and Valley Province has included settlement pattern studies conducted in the Bald Eagle drainage of Centre County, Pennsylvania, as well as systematic site survey conducted within the Susquehanna River Valley (Graetzer 1986; Hatch 1979; Miller 1986; Smith 1976). These systematic studies have provided reliable insights into the distribution of archaeological sites in topographic settings similar to that of the proposed project area. Because of similarities in topography, hydrology, and soils, the data from the Bald Eagle Creek drainage was used to develop site location expectations for the project area.

Graetzer (1986) synthesized prehistoric archaeological data and evaluated the environmental correlates of known sites in the region, based on previous studies (Hatch 1980; Hay and Graetzer 1985; Hay and Stevenson 1984; Stevenson 1984; Webster *et al.* 1977). It was found that in all periods, valley floor stream environments contained the highest density of sites. Archaeological sites on ridge tops and slopes tended to occur near sources of water such as small streams or springs, whereas valley floor environments away from streams were sparsely inhabited during all periods.

## **4.3 Historic Archaeological Resource Potential**

The Phase Ia report by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Department of the Army 1995) utilized the 1873 *Atlas of Blair and Huntingdon Counties, Pennsylvania* (Pomeroy 1873) as the primary resource for the identification of potential historic site locations. The Phase Ia survey identified eight discrete locations of historic sites, including five rural residences and a cluster consisting of a church, a cemetery, and a school house (Department of the Army 1995). Based on a site visit and visual survey of each location, three residence sites were identified as too heavily disturbed to yield potentially significant information. The remaining five sites were considered to have the potential to contain archaeological information relevant to the history of the region. Four of these sites, including two farmstead residences, the church, and the school, are discussed in detail in the Phase II section of the report. The fifth site, the cemetery, is discussed in a separate report (Rue and Diamanti 1998).

#### 4.4 Field Survey Methods

Following completion of the background research, a Phase Ib field survey of the project area was conducted. Survey techniques consisted of subsurface shovel testing and pedestrian survey.

A Phase Ia cultural resource investigation of the Upper Corners Peninsula was conducted by Baltimore District staff in 1995 (Department of the Army 1995). The results of that investigation determined that the project area was dominated by steep, heavily eroded terrain and offered only a limited number of areas that could have provided opportunities for human habitation. This assessment was based upon slope, soils, and distance to surface water. In addition, previous studies (Hatch 1980; Hay and Graetzer 1985; Hay and Stevenson 1984; Stevenson 1984; Webster *et al.* 1977) have shown that the majority of prehistoric activity along the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River was concentrated along the alluviated floodplains of the river, and the RPI project area is a minimum of 125 feet above the (former) floodplain. All of these floodplains are currently inundated. In consultation with the Pennsylvania BHP, it was therefore determined that, with two exceptions, the majority of the RPI project area had a low to moderate sensitivity for prehistoric use, primarily for foraging, lithic collection, and hunting areas. The exceptions to this determination were two level areas in the project area. These areas included approximately 55 acres on the northern peninsula and 15 acres on the southern peninsula. These areas had a moderate sensitivity for prehistoric use.

In consultation with the Pennsylvania BHP, it was determined that no additional archaeological investigation was required in the steeply sloped, heavily eroded portions of the project area. An archaeological sampling strategy was developed for the 70 acres of the project area that had a moderate potential for prehistoric use. This strategy, which was developed in consultation with the Pennsylvania BHP, involved testing ten percent of the project area at a high probability shovel test interval, as described in the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation's *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations*. This sampling strategy would therefore involve testing a total of 7 acres of the 70-acre project area. The strategy would be a purposive stratified sample using one-acre quadrats or squares based on the distribution of environmental zones within the project area, with the expectation that some strata would be focused on areas adjacent to ephemeral streams. The sample would use a stratified random or stratified systematic unaligned design. If the 70-acre project area could not be stratified in any meaningful way, a ten percent random sample using one-acre squares would be performed.

Additional background research on the project area was conducted at this time, and it was discovered that a known prehistoric archaeological site might be located on a level area on the

extreme eastern end of the southern peninsula. Sketch maps of this site in the PASS files at the Pennsylvania BHP indicated that the site might extend up slope from the Raystown Branch floodplain into the RPI project area. Because the sampling strategy had been developed with the understanding that no known prehistoric archaeological sites were in the project area, additional consultation with the Pennsylvania BHP was conducted. This consultation resulted in two changes to the proposed testing design for the RPI project area. First, it was decided that the easternmost three acres of the southern peninsula, which was the suspected location of the known prehistoric site, would be removed from the sampling universe and tested separately at a high probability shovel test pit interval. Second, it was decided that additional coverage of the remainder of the project area would be appropriate. To that end, it was decided that as large a portion of the project area as feasible would be plowed, disked, and surface collected. The remainder of the project area would be tested with the original 10% sampling design.

After exclusion of the three acres containing the known site on the southern peninsula, the original 70-acre sampling universe was reduced to 67 acres. A 5-acre area of level terrain on the northern peninsula was plowed, disked, and subject to pedestrian survey, which further reduced the sampling universe to 62 acres. The 10% sample was selected from these remaining 62 acres. The sample selected included a 1-acre square on the southern peninsula, north of the known site, and 5 squares on the northern peninsula. The squares on the northern peninsula included four 1-acre squares and one 1.2-acre square. No ephemeral streams were observed in the project area, so the location of the squares was randomly selected.

Shovel tests measured 50 cm x 50 cm in size and were excavated 10 cm into the underlying B-horizon soil at 15 m intervals. All excavated soil was screened through 1/4" mesh. Because no alluvial soils occur in the project area, archaeological remains were expected to occur on the surface or in the plow zone rather than in buried contexts. All artifacts found during Phase Ib archaeological survey were bagged and labeled according to provenience. The artifacts were returned to the laboratory to be washed, sorted, and identified.

#### **4.5 Phase Ib Field Survey Results**

The project area may be best conceptualized as two peninsulas extending into Raystown Lake (Figures 1.1 and 4.1). The northern peninsula was the scene of the Phase II testing, plowing/discing/surface survey, and shovel testing of five sample squares. The southern peninsula included the 3-acre locality of the known prehistoric Site 36Hu55, and a single 1-acre sample shovel test square. The five sample squares in the northern peninsula were designated Areas A-E. Areas A, B, C, and E were each 1-acre squares, and Area D was 1.2 acres. They were distributed on the lower lying ground at the field director's discretion. Initially, it was

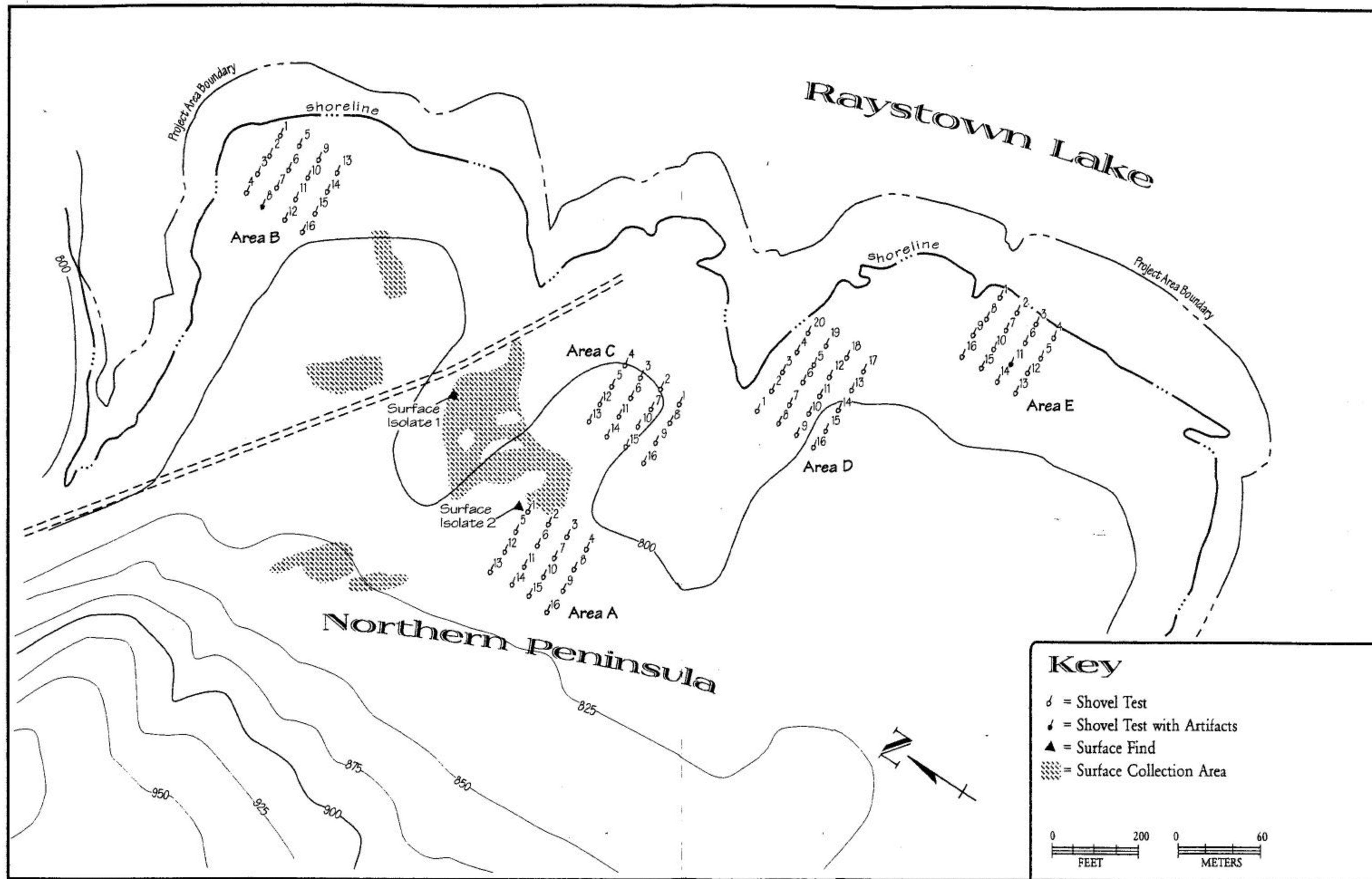


Figure 4.1 Phase Ib Survey Area Map with Test Locations, Northern Peninsula

planned that some squares would be placed on level areas near perennial streams, but no streams were located within the Phase Ib project area. Areas A-E were shovel tested at 15 m intervals. The typical profile included an Ap-horizon of brown silt loam to depths ranging from 12 to 30 cm, and a subsoil of yellowish red/brown silt loam. Two isolated chert fragments of doubtful artifacts were the product of this shovel testing.

Approximately five acres in the northern peninsula, in several discontinuous tracts, were subjected to pedestrian surface survey after plowing and discing (Figure 4.1). These areas were twice surveyed at 5 m intervals, by separate teams a week apart in conditions of excellent visibility. An isolated chert fragment (Surface Isolate 1) and an isolated bifacial preform of gray chert (Surface Isolate 2) were found in the surface survey. Detailed scrutiny in a 10-m radius around each isolate failed to yield further artifacts. Shovel test sample square Area A was placed directly adjacent to the location of the biface, and no artifacts were found.

In the southern peninsula, a 3-acre area (Survey Area F) in the expected location of known Site 36Hu55 was subjected to shovel testing, and the presence of 24 positive shovel tests out of a total of 48 confirmed the presence of the site (see below). A single 1-acre sample square was also shovel tested on level terrain near the lake shore, and no artifacts were recovered (Survey Area G). Stratigraphy was similar to that discussed above for the northern peninsula.

#### Site 36Hu55

Forty-eight shovel tests in the 3-acre expected vicinity of Site 36Hu55 yielded 42 lithic artifacts from 24 positive shovel tests (Figure 4.2, Table 4.1). All artifacts came from the Ap-horizon, a dark yellowish brown silt loam up to 30 cm deep over a B-horizon of yellowish brown silt loam. The assemblage consisted of lithic debitage, except for a single sandstone hammerstone. The chipped stone assemblage was dominated by intermediate and later stage reduction materials, and contained a wide variety of raw materials including jasper, rhyolite, various cherts/flint, and quartz/quartzite. The sample area was chosen on an ad hoc basis to substantiate the site's existence, so the site boundaries could possibly extend to the west. However, the site appears to center on a protruding bench. Given the density of lithic artifacts and variation in artifact types and raw materials, Site 36Hu55 is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

#### **4.6 Phase Ib Fieldwork Summary and Discussion**

Phase Ib archaeological survey was conducted for the area subject to potential impacts from the proposed construction of a conference center and related facilities. After exclusion of a

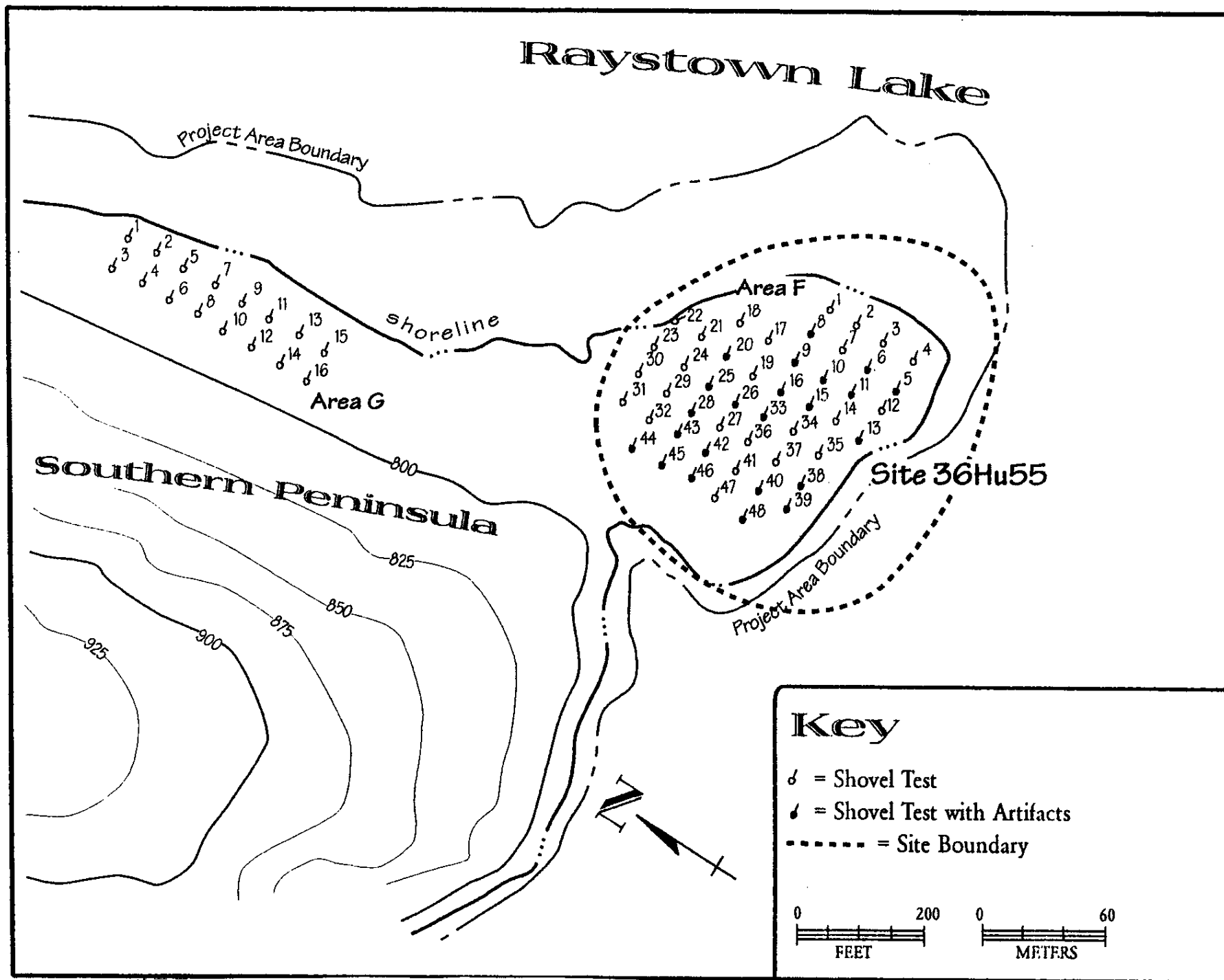


Figure 4.2 Phase Ib Survey Map with Test Locations, Southern Peninsula

Table 4.1  
Summary of Phase Ib Prehistoric Artifacts from 36Hu55

Artifact Type	Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray Chert	Black Chert	Flint	Sandstone	Siltstone	Quartz/ Quartzite	Other Chert	Other	TOTAL	Percent of TOTAL
Primary Trimming Flakes					1			2			3	7.1%
Biface Thinning Flakes												
-Crude	1		1						1		3	7.1%
-Utilized Crude									1		1	2.4%
-Intermediate		1	3		1			2	6		13	31.0%
-Utilized Intermediate					1				1		2	4.8%
-Fine		2	2		3			1	3		11	26.2%
-Utilized Fine									1		1	2.4%
Shatter	1				3			2	1		7	16.7%
Hammerstone						1					1	2.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Percent of TOTAL</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

three-acre area containing the known site on the southern peninsula, the original 70-acre sampling universe was reduced to 67 acres. A 5-acre area of level terrain on the northern peninsula was plowed, disked, and subject to pedestrian survey, which further reduced the sampling universe for shovel testing to 62 acres. The 10% sample was selected from these remaining 62 acres. The sample selected included a 1-acre square on the southern peninsula, north of the known site, and 5 squares on the northern peninsula. The squares on the northern peninsula included four 1-acre squares and one 1.2-acre square. Because no streams were observed in the project area, the location of the squares was randomly selected.

Phase Ib field survey documented the location of prehistoric Site 36Hu55 on the southern peninsula. The site was shown to be a lithic scatter with no diagnostics, but with relatively high artifact density. Site 36Hu55 is considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining Phase Ib survey identified only isolated finds in two shovel tests and at two isolated surface find locations. No additional sites were identified.

## 5.0 PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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### 5.1 Introduction

Phase II archaeological survey was performed at four of the eight historic archaeological sites that were identified during the Phase Ia survey (Department of the Army 1995). Sites 36Hu174, Weight Farmstead, and 36Hu175, Corners Farmstead, were farmsteads established in the late nineteenth century and occupied through the mid-twentieth century. Both farmsteads were demolished by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in preparation for the construction of the Raystown dam and lake in 1970. Site 36Hu176 encompasses the Upper Corners Church and Cemetery. The church, a branch of the German Baptist Brethren Church at James Creek, was built in 1873 and stood until 1943. The associated cemetery continued to be maintained until the graves were removed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the construction of the dam. Site 36Hu177, the Upper Corners School, was established in the mid- to late nineteenth century, on a lot adjacent to the church, and continued in use into the mid-twentieth century.

### 5.2 Site 36Hu174, Weight Farmstead

#### 5.2.1 Description of the Project Area

Site 36Hu174, the Weight Farmstead, was located in Penn Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania (Figure 5.1). The farmstead originally extended on both sides of Township Road T-404. It was situated in a narrow steep-sided hollow where the confluence of two streams formed a slightly wider valley floor (Plate 5.1). The farmstead is at an elevation of approximately 900' a.m.s.l., on a ridge above the floodplain and high terrace of the Raystown Branch. The township road runs parallel to an unnamed first-order stream and crosses the stream at the farmstead. The modern stream culvert is constructed of corrugated metal, with cut stone facings at both ends. Soils are mapped as Albright silt loam, 3-8% slopes, on the floor of the hollow and Berks-Weikert association, steep, on the adjacent slopes (USDA 1978:Sheet 39). Albright series soils are deep, somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained soils on mountain foot slopes and the lower sides of red shale ridges. Berks series soils are deep, and Weikert soils are shallow, both found on dissected uplands. All three are residual soils formed from shale, siltstone, and sandstone.

At the time of the Phase II survey, the site was covered with secondary forest. Roughly rectangular depressions were visible in the hillside, marking the possible locations of structure foundations. A spring was observed on the slope below the road, approximately 55 m above the farmstead (Figure 5.2). Partial stone wall lines surrounding the spring suggest that a spring

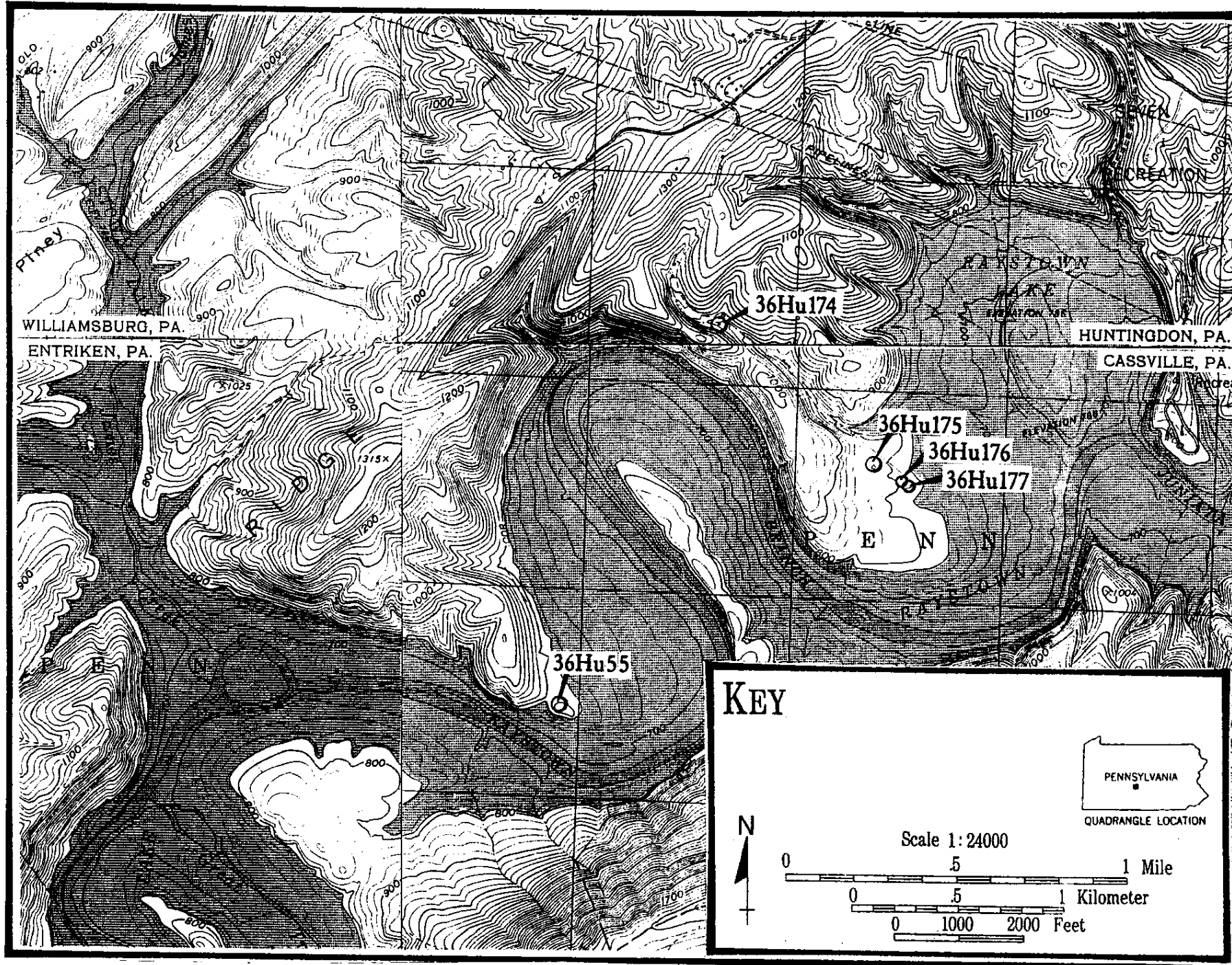


Figure 5.1 Vicinity of the Project Area, Showing Site Locations (USGS 7.5' Quadrangles, Cassville 1994, Entriken 1984, Huntingdon 1994, Williamsburg 1984)



Plate 5.1 Overview of Site 36Hul74 to southeast, showing Test Units 2 and 7, with stream in foreground.



Plate 5.2 View to north of stone wall line and road berm forming stream channel leading to the culvert, Site 36Hul74.

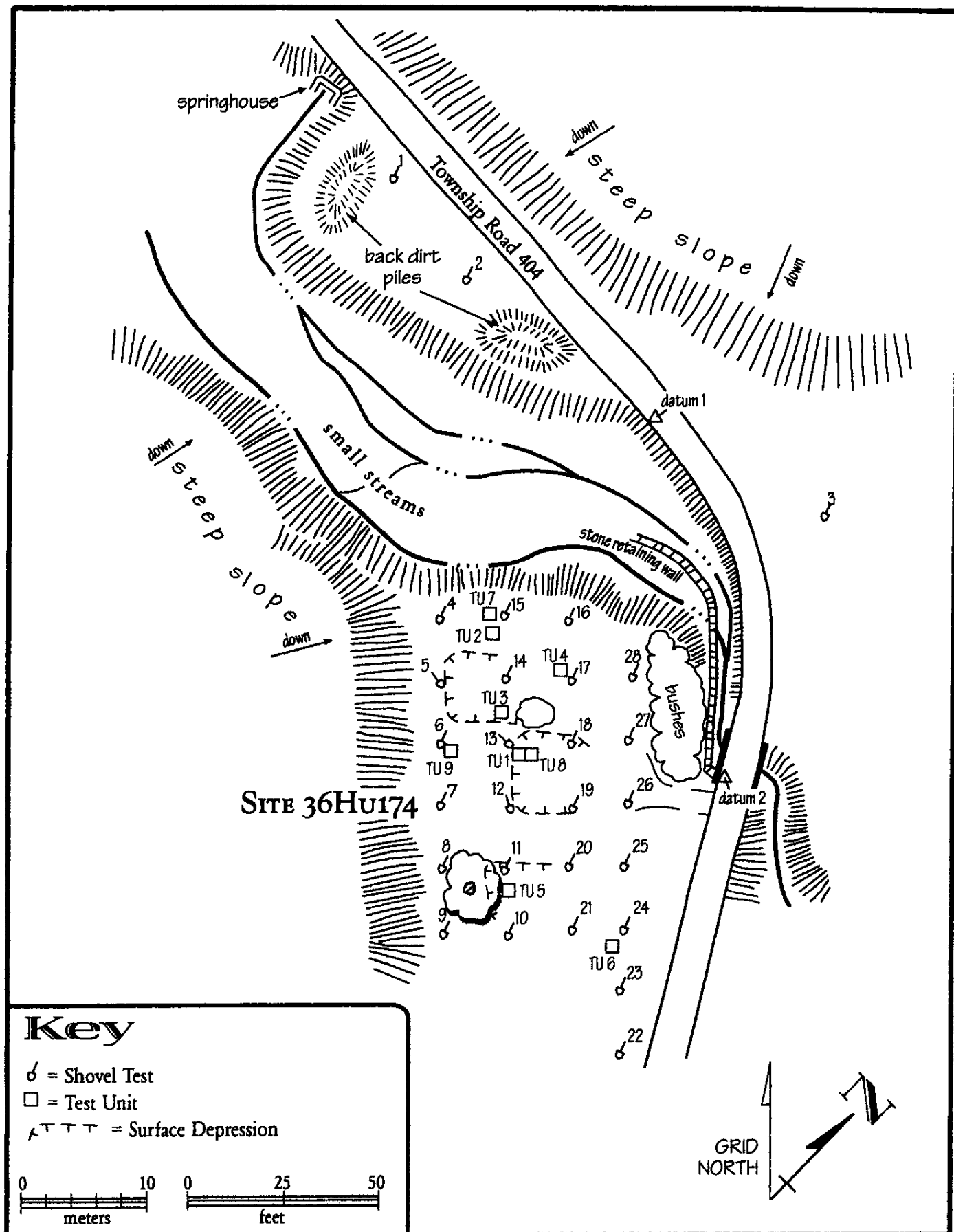


Figure 5.2 Map of Site 36Hu174, Showing Phase II Test Locations

house may have been built over it. A concrete barrier and iron pipe leading downstream from the spring suggest that water may have been piped to the farmstead from this source in the past. A stone wall line was observed on the floor of the hollow parallel to the road berm (Plate 5.2). It connected with masonry construction around the mouth of a culvert, channeling the stream into the culvert under the township road. However, the main branch of the stream has cut a new channel across the bottom of the hollow and now flows over the remaining wall line to join the stream just above the culvert. Several large trees likely dated to the occupation of the farmstead. Daffodils were observed along the road front and an ornamental bush covered the stone wall at the mouth of the stream culvert.

Phase Ia survey consisted of the examination of historic maps, background history research, and a reconnaissance visit to the site (Department of the Army 1995). Based on a history of owner occupancy and a lack of major disturbance of the site, the site was considered to have the potential to yield significant information. Therefore, Phase II survey was recommended.

#### 5.2.2 Background Research

The Weight Farmstead was originally part of a larger property. In 1794, a patent was granted in the name of Margaret Sells for acreage in Hopewell Township, which included the land on which the Weight Farm would be located (Table 5.1). Sells then sold the acreage to James and Hannah Wilson. Wilson owned the property for only a short time, selling it in 1796 to Benjamin R. Morgan (Huntingdon County Deed E1:383). Morgan, who was a lawyer in Philadelphia, accumulated numerous properties in the area, selling them through his attorney in the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1825, Morgan sold 438 acres to George Brumbaugh (Deed T1:309).

George Brumbaugh was a member of the prominent Brumbaugh family in the area. As early as 1800 the family patriarch (George's father), Jacob Brumbaugh, settled in the area. Jacob Brumbaugh established a 219-acre farm called Timothy Meadows northwest of George's 438 acre farm. In the 1830 census, George (50 to 60 years) had a household consisting of his wife, a male aged 20-30 and a female aged 15-20. The tax rolls for 1834 show that he was assessed for 438 acres of ridge land, one horse, and two cows. Tax rolls for the following year indicate that he owned 425 acres, a distillery, five horses, four cows, one carriage, and an office. It is not known whether the 425 acres in the tax list refers to this 438 acre tract.

Although George Brumbaugh owned acreage, a short biography of his life indicated that he lived on the Timothy Meadows farmstead following his father's death (Church of the Brethren

**Table 5.1**  
**History of Property Ownership**  
**Weight Farm, Site 36Hu174**

<u>Liber:Folio</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor/Grantee</u>
91:623	October 9, 1970	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from Casper C. & Helen M. Myers. Note: 2 parcels totaling 82.84 acres (including the 18-acre parcel) for \$18,500. Parcels obtained for the construction of the proposed Raystown Lake and referred to as Tract 1600.
40:65	September 25, 1959	Casper C. & Helen M. Myers from John C. & Marion I. Utley. Note: 18-acre parcel with 2-story frame dwelling, frame barn & other improvements for \$3750.
A9:91	August 25, 1951	John C. & Marion I. Utley from John A., Sr. & Florence V. Beers. Note: 18-acre parcel for \$1.
-----	July 10, 1951	John A., Sr. & Florence V. Beers from John A., Jr. & Thelma L. Beers. Note: undivided ½ interest in 18-acre parcel purchased at Sheriff's sale. Transaction intended for record.
R8:204	August 17, 1946	John A., Jr. & Thelma L. Beers and John A., Sr. & Florence V. Beers from Ralph I. & Elizabeth V. Garner. Note: 18-acre parcel "thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling, frame barn and other improvements" for \$1.
Y7:266	May 3, 1941	Ralph I. & Elizabeth V. Garner from Enoch S. & Alice M. Uttley. Note: 18-acre parcel "having thereon a two-story log dwelling house, frame pigpen and log stable" for \$1.
H7:106	April 10, 1929	Enoch S. & Alice M. Uttley from Jackson & Bertha Fisher. Note: 18-acre parcel "having thereon a two-story log dwelling house, frame pigpen and log stable" for \$400.
H7:105	January 21, 1911	Jackson Fisher from Philip A. & Hannah Norris. Note: 18-acre parcel "having thereon a two-story log dwelling house, frame pigpen and log stable" for \$300.
P4:212	April 1, 1898	Philip A. Norris from Robert & Lettie Norris. Note: 18-acre parcel for \$300.
B4:210	June 1, 1892	Robert Norris from John Forshey Estate (Samuel W. Norris, Executor). Note: 18-acre parcel "having thereon one-and-a-half-story log dwelling house and log stable" for \$170. Sold at public sale on April 16, 1892.
O3:515	June 28, 1883	John Forshey from George Weight. Note: 18-acre parcel for \$260.
F3:167	April 1, 1874	George Weight from Reuben & Susan Snare. Note: 18-acre parcel for \$300.

**Table 5.1 Continued**

<u>Liber:Folio</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor/Grantee</u>
B4:208	February 3, 1870	Reuben Snare from Anthony & Nancy Parks. Note: 18-acre parcel for \$200. Tract surveyed for Snare at the request of Parks on May 3, 1867. See survey in deed.
H3:193	February 10, 1866	Anthony Parks from George W. McCall. Note: tract of 134 acres, 143 perches for \$1250.
R2:545	February 23, 1864	George W. McCall from Joseph Parks. Note: tract of 134 acres, 143 perches for \$750.
-----	-----	Joseph Parks from George Brumbaugh Estate (Isaac, Jacob & John Brumbaugh, Executors). Note: unknown acreage.
T1:309	June 17, 1825	George Brumbaugh from Thomas Jackson, attorney for Benjamin R. Morgan. Note: tract of 438 acres, 70 perches for \$328.83.
E1:383	August 20, 1796	Benjamin R. Morgan from James & Hannah Wilson. Note: 10 pound promisory note to purchase 150,000 acres located in Northampton and Huntingdon counties within 4 months.
-----	-----	James & Hannah Wilson from Margaret Sells.
Patent	March 3, 1794	Margaret Sells from Commonwealth of PA. Note: patent for land.

1924:392-393). It is possible that a dwelling was built on George Brumbaugh's property at some point between 1834 and 1838. Tax rolls showed that the assessed value of the property rose from \$219 in 1834 to \$657 in 1838. Tax rolls for 1838 also indicated that the taxes for the property were being paid by Abraham Showalter for a "landlord" (Brumbaugh). Showalter most likely lived on and worked the farm. In 1845, Peter Showalter was paying the taxes on the property, which had an assessed value of \$1720. In 1846, Penn Township, in which the farmstead is located, was formed from Hopewell Township.

George Brumbaugh, who besides being a farmer was a Brethren Baptist preacher, died in 1849. His three eldest sons, Isaac, Jacob, and John were the executors of the estate. A year after Brumbaugh's death, the tax rolls indicated that Joseph Showalter was paying taxes for the landlord, indicating that he continued to occupy the property as tenant. Prior to 1856, 134 acres of the 438-acre farm was sold to Joseph Park(s). Although the deed for the sale could not be located, an 1856 map showed J. Park as the occupant of the property (Alexandria 1856; Figure 5.3). Tax rolls for 1860 showed Joseph Park as owning 137 acres with an assessed value of \$685. The census for the same year listed Park with his wife Rebecca and six children all under ten years of age: Malinda, EuJean, Jacob, Isaiah, Catherine, and Reuben.

In 1864, J. Park sold the 134-acre farm to George W. McCall for \$750 (Deed R2:545). McCall was not shown in the tax rolls during his two year ownership. In 1866 the farm was sold to Anthony Parks for \$1250 (Deed H3:193). A. Parks, retaining the majority of the farm, sold an 18-acre parcel containing a dwelling house to Reuben Snare in 1870 (Deed B4:208). Included in the deed is a survey of the parcel showing the location of the house in relation to the road and stream (Figure 5.4). That same year, 1870, Snare sold the tract to George Weight for \$300, although the deed was not recorded until 1874 (Deed F3:167). Tax rolls from 1870 showed the 18-acre parcel crossed out under Snare's name and added under George Weight's name. Weight's household was shown on the 1870 census consisting of himself (age 47), his wife Margaret (44), and their children Susannah (20), David (18), Mary (15), Margaret (13), Lucinda (10), John (9), Elizabeth (4), and Minerva (1). On the census, Weight was listed as a farm laborer, suggesting that he may have worked on the adjacent farm, which was still under the ownership of Anthony Parks. An 1873 map of the area confirmed that in 1873 George Weight(al) was the occupant of the property at that time (Pomeroy 1873; Figure 5.5).

Weight retained the parcel until 1883, when he sold it to John Forshey for \$260 (Deed O3:515). Forshey died in 1891, leaving a will that devised his dwelling house and land to his daughters Louisa Ann Forshey and Rebecca Park. However, due to insufficient funds the property was seized by the Orphan's Court and put up for public sale in 1892. Robert Norris purchased the parcel at the sale for \$170 (Deed B4:210). The property was described in the deed

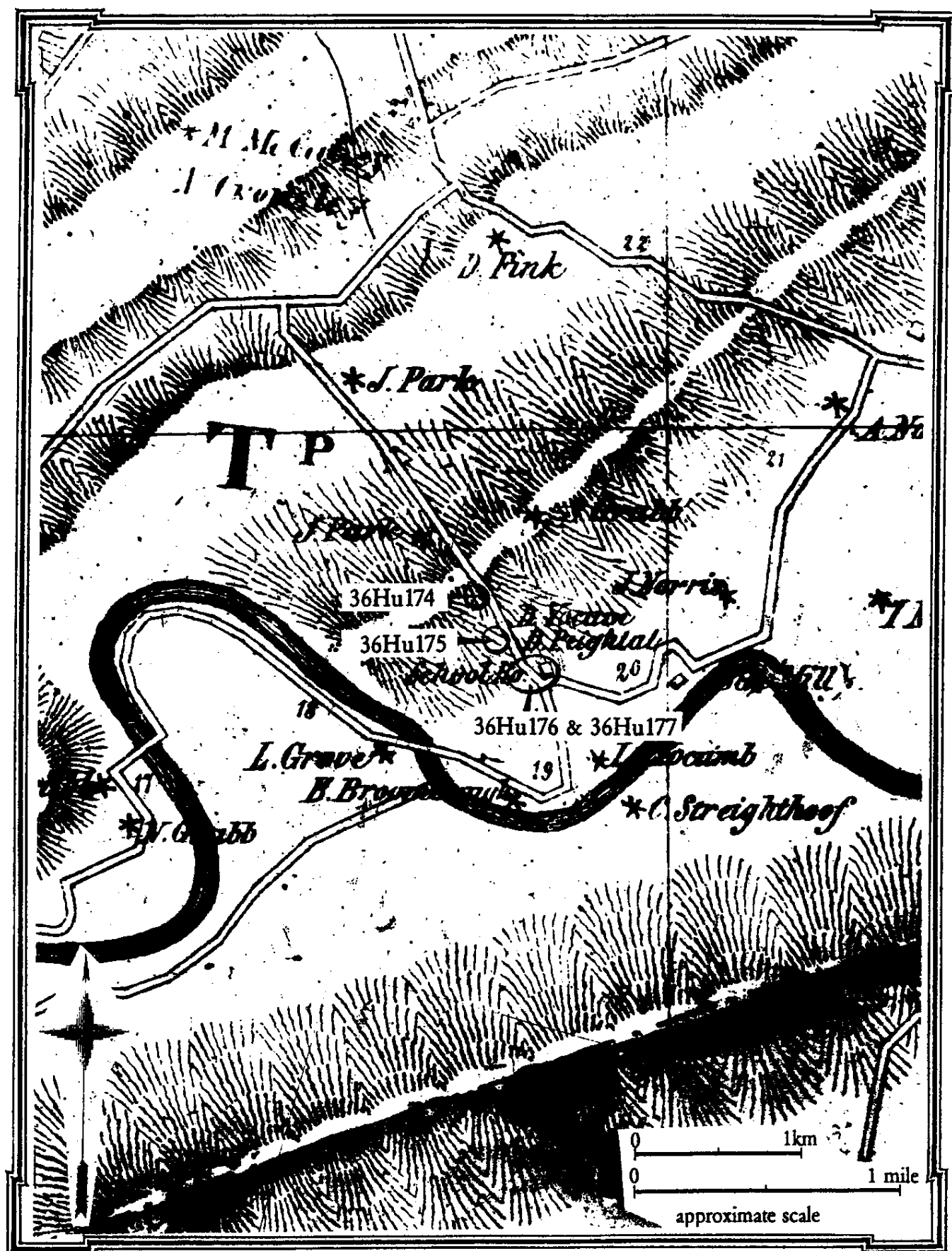


Figure 5.3 Vicinity of the Project Area in 1856, Showing Site Locations  
(W. C. Alexandria, *Directory Map of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania*, 1856)

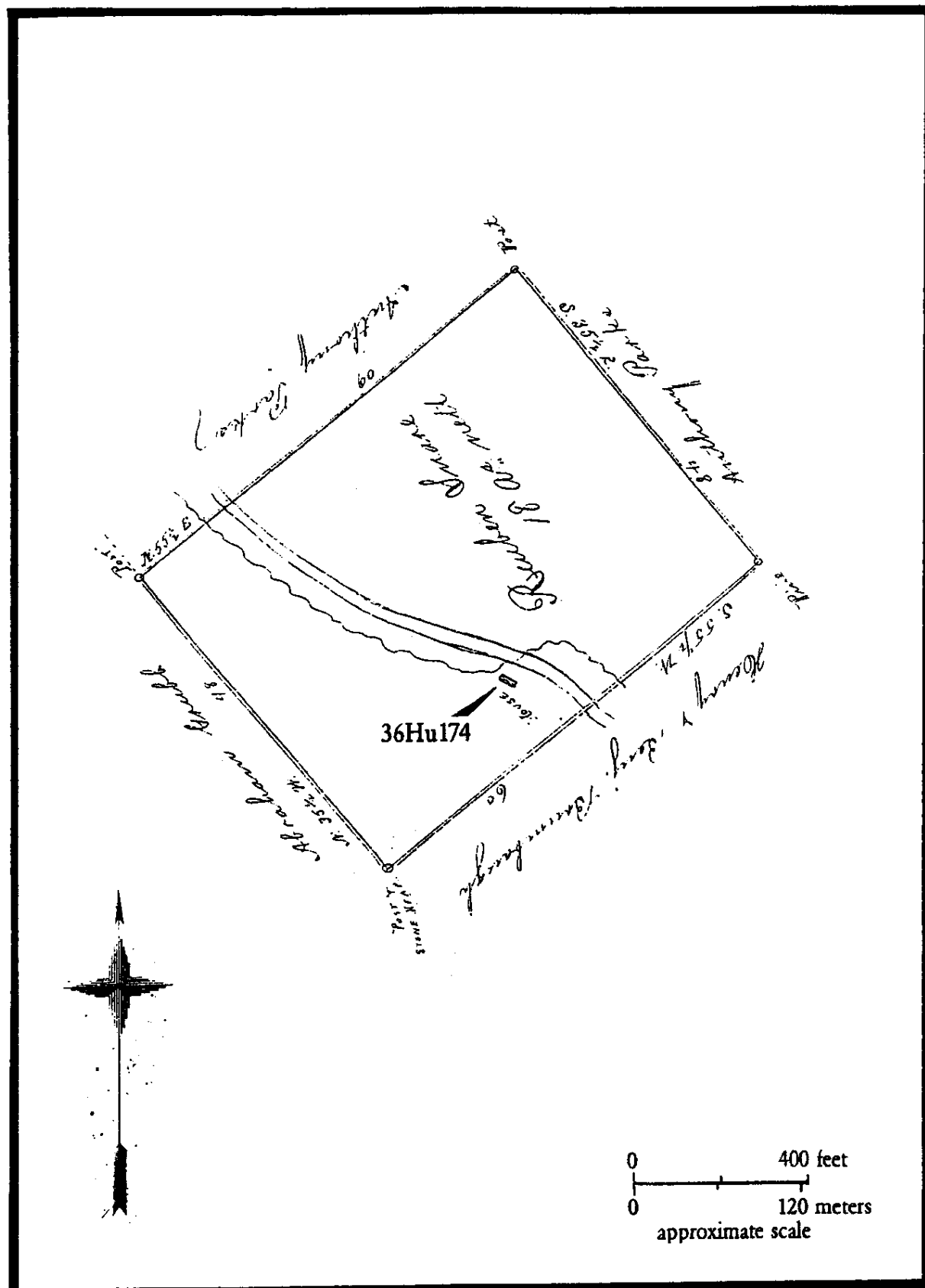


Figure 5.4 Map of 18-acre Parcel Sold to Ruben Snare in 1870 (Site 36Hu174)  
(Huntingdon County Deed B4:208)

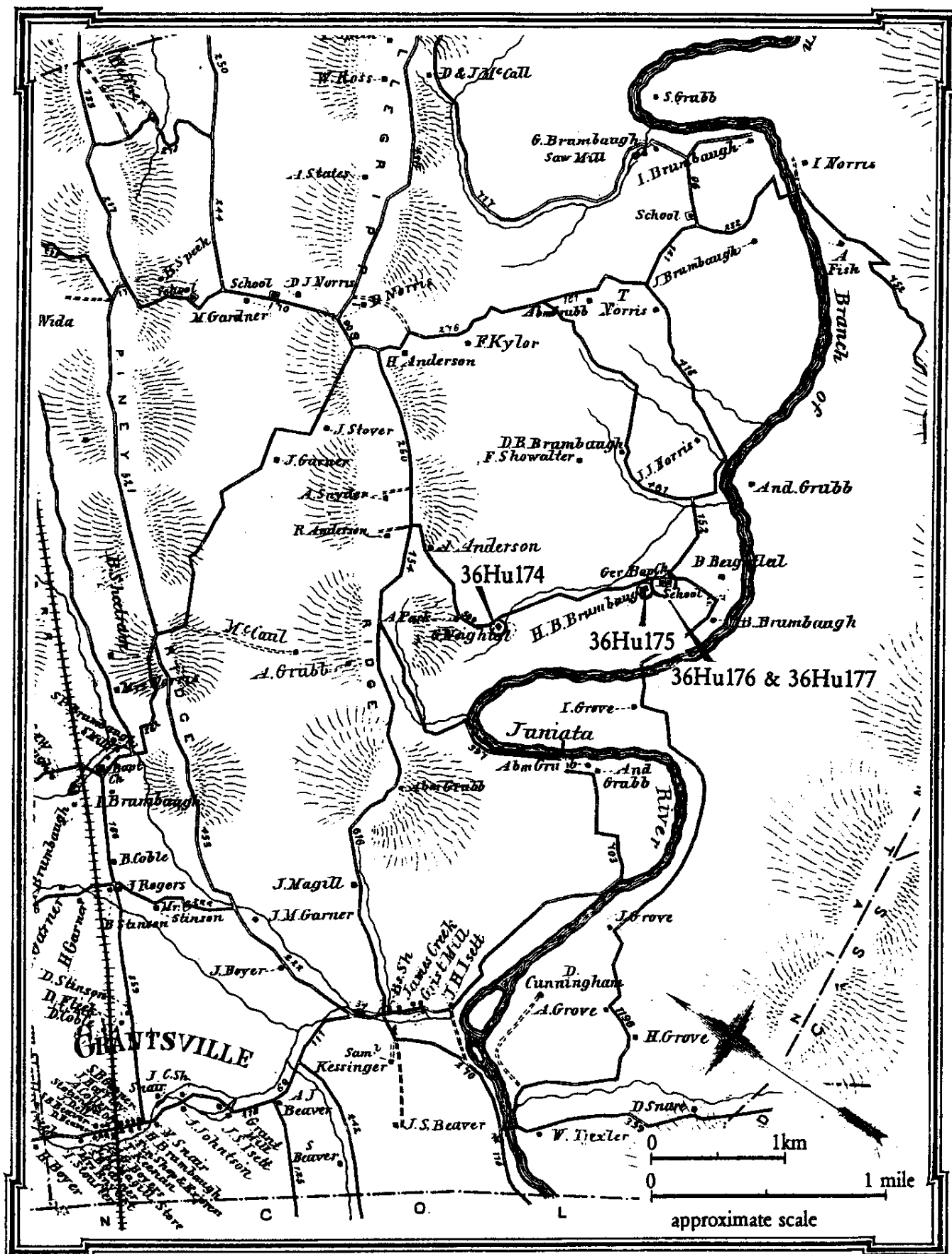


Figure 5.5 Vicinity of the Project Area in 1873, Showing Site Locations (A. Pomeroy & Co., Atlas of Blair and Huntingdon Counties, Pennsylvania, 1873)

as “containing about 18 acres . . . having thereon one and a half story log dwelling house and log stable.” The log dwelling had existed at least since the 18 acres were parceled out in 1870 and could have dated to the George Brumbaugh ownership and Showalter family tenancy of the larger farmstead in the 1830s.

In 1898, Robert Norris sold the 18-acre parcel to Philip A. Norris (presumably a brother) for \$300 (Deed P4:212). However, Philip Norris was shown on the 1900 census as a day laborer who rented a house. A 1904 map of the area did not show a dwelling house at this site, perhaps because it was inhabited by P. Norris who was a farm laborer working on the larger main farm (USGS 1904; Figure 5.6). By the 1910 census P. Norris, who was listed as a farmer not farm laborer, owned his property. P. Norris sold the parcel to Jackson Fisher in 1911 (Deed H7:105). The deed described the property as having a “two story log dwelling house, frame pigpen and log stable.” It is unclear if an additional half story was added to the dwelling during Philip Norris’ ownership or if the description in the deed was more detailed. The 1920 census showed that Fisher was a farmer and teamster.

In 1929, Fisher sold the parcel to Enoch and Alice Uttley (Deed H7:106). In 1941, the Uttleys sold it to Ralph and Elizabeth Garner for \$1, suggesting that the two families were likely related (Deed Y7:266). By the time the property was sold to John Beers, Sr. and John Beers, Jr. in 1946, the log house must have been sided with wooden clapboards, since the deed referred to it as a two-story frame dwelling (Deed R8:204). A 1963 map of the area (USGS 1963) showed the dwelling house on the west side of the stream and road, with an associated barn (or stable) directly across the road from it. The property underwent several more transactions until it was finally purchased by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1970 (Deed 91:623). The Corps acquired the property, along with many others in the area, to build the Raystown Lake.

### 5.2.3 Field Methodology

Phase II field survey was conducted in April and May 1998 and consisted of the hand excavation of shovel tests and test units and the mechanical excavation of backhoe trenches. Shovel tests measured 50 cm x 50 cm (20" x 20") and were excavated in natural soil levels. Test units measured 1 m x 1 m (39" x 39") and were excavated in 10 cm levels within natural strata. Excavation extended at least one level into sterile subsoil. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4" mesh and recovered artifacts were bagged by provenience unit and level for analysis. Backhoe trenches were mechanically excavated to sterile subsoil and visually examined for the presence of subsurface features. Soil profiles were described for all excavations. Test unit profiles were drawn and photographed. Wall lines and other features were mapped and photographed. Shovel test transects were laid out roughly parallel to the

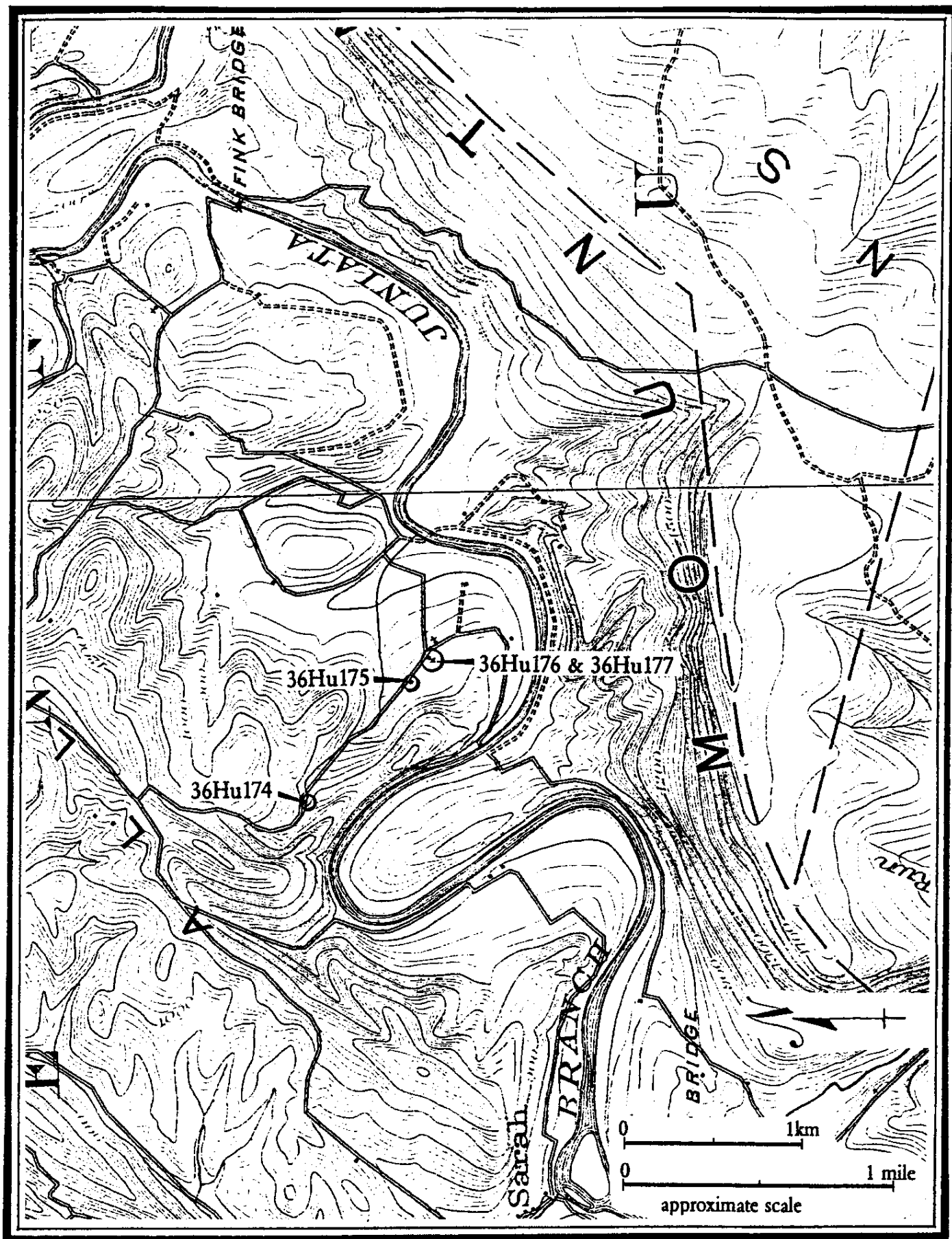


Figure 5.6 Vicinity of the Project Area in 1904, Showing Site Locations  
(USGS 15' Topographic Quadrangle, Huntingdon, Pa., 1904)

township road, matching the orientation of several depressions visible on the surface. Test unit excavations were also laid out on the same orientation, with grid north at 316°.

#### 5.2.4 Phase II Field Survey

Phase II field survey began with the excavation of shovel tests. Shovel Tests 1 and 2 were placed in a triangle of relatively level terrain between the road and stream, near the spring (Figure 5.2). Although the presence of backdirt piles suggested that this area had been heavily disturbed, chunks of mortared brick were noted on the stream floodplain below, suggesting that a structure could have stood here. However, both shovel tests revealed disturbed profiles, with a mixed yellowish brown (10YR5/4) and brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay loam layer up to 23 cm thick, overlying a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay loam. No artifacts were recovered from this area and the disturbance of the soils indicated that archaeological deposits were unlikely to occur. Visual inspection showed that the area across the road from the farmstead, where the barn had been located, was also heavily disturbed (Plate 5.3). There were several backdirt piles and sections of old culvert pipe, left when the culvert was last replaced. Shovel Test 3, excavated in this area, confirmed that the topsoil had been stripped during the disturbance of this area and no intact archaeological resources were present.

Shovel Tests 4-28 were placed at 5 m intervals across the area of the farmstead. Soil profiles in areas not disturbed by construction consisted of an A-horizon of dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) or brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay loam with shale fragments, approximately 10-35 cm thick, overlying a B-horizon of dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) silty clay loam. The depth to decaying bedrock was quite shallow, especially in shovel tests on the upper slope. In the first transect, located up slope from the house depressions, the shovel tests were culturally sterile (with the exception of parts of a fishing pole found at Shovel Test 8). The remaining shovel tests yielded low to moderate densities of artifacts, including small numbers of ironstone and whiteware sherds, none of which were chronologically diagnostic of a nineteenth-century occupation.

In the second stage of field testing, test units were placed to examine the observed depressions and adjacent yard areas of the farmstead. Test Unit 1 was placed at the western (upper) edge of the depression that faced the driveway into the site, where a slumped line of concrete blocks was observed at the surface. Interviews with former residents of the site indicated that this was the location of the log house (H. Myers and C. Myers, personal communication 1998). Removal of a topsoil of dark brown (7.5YR3/3) silt loam revealed the top of a stone wall line at a depth of approximately 20 cm below the surface (Figure 5.7). Along the western edge of the test unit was a strip of concrete pavement that abutted the stone wall



Plate 5.3 Disturbance in the vicinity of the barn,  
looking northeast from road, Site 36Hul74.



Plate 5.4 Stone house foundation and  
concrete pavement in Test Units 1 and 8,  
Site 36Hul74, looking west.

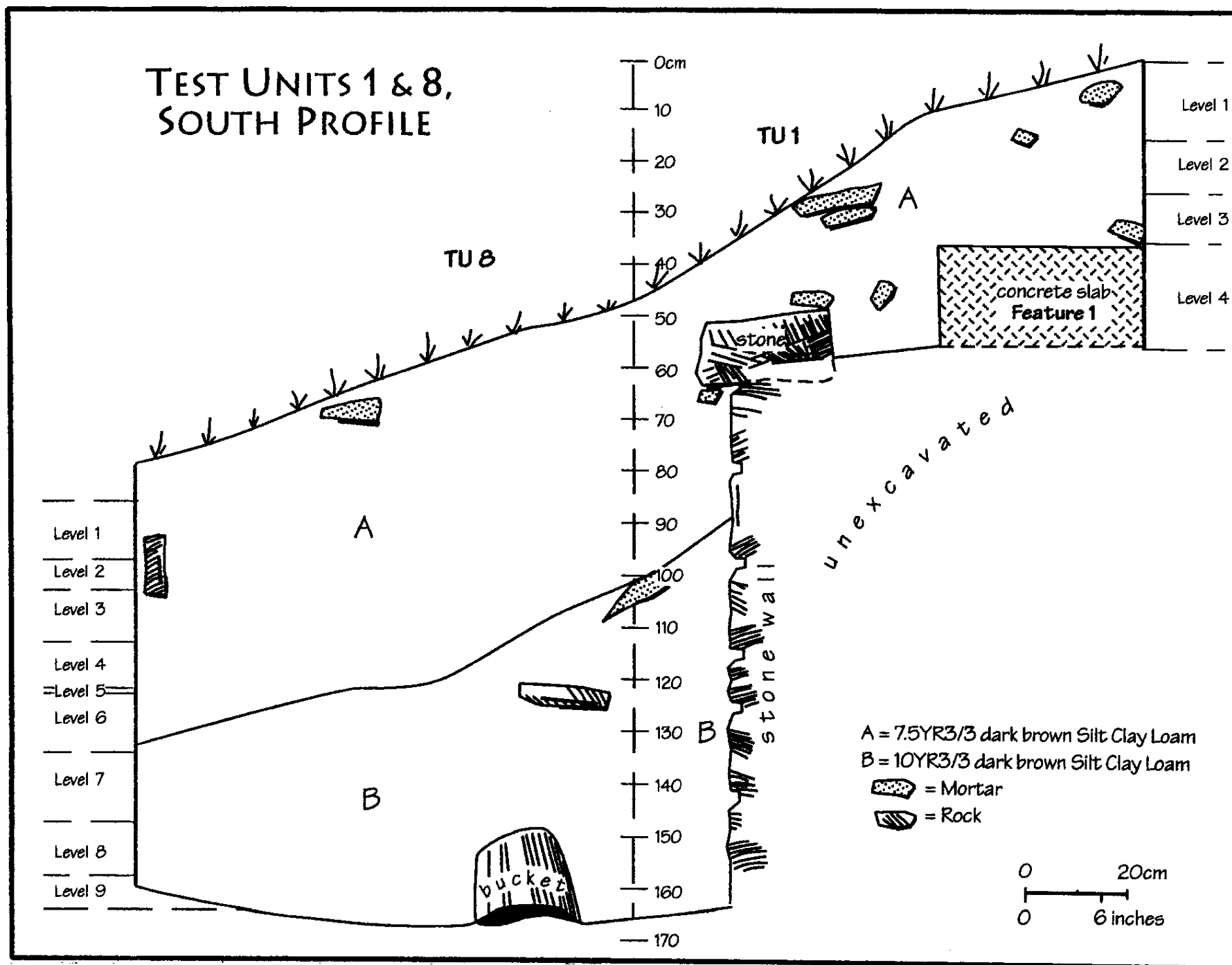


Figure 5.7 Test Units 1 and 8 South Profile of Stone Foundation Wall, Site 36Hu174

(Plate 5.4). Because the concrete blocks were not *in situ*, it was not clear whether they had been built above the stone foundation wall or above the concrete pavement. Test Unit 8 was placed adjacent to the east side of Test Unit 1 to follow the stone wall to its base. In Test Unit 8, the topsoil horizon, which likely represented fill added when the structure was removed, extended to a depth of 50-60 cm below the surface. The fill yielded very few artifacts, including two cut nails, in addition to modern materials such as plastic, vinyl and a composition shingle. Below the fill was a layer of structural debris, containing stones, mortar, and construction timbers in a matrix of dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam. Below the structural debris was a concrete slab forming a partial floor in front of the (interior) stone wall face. The concrete had been molded to form a channel leading to a drain hole (Plate 5.5). This suggested that the foundation contained a basement that was used by the occupants of the house.

Test Unit 3 was placed near the southern side of a second depression, located northwest of the first depression (Figure 5.2). Interviews with former site occupants indicated that this depression represented an addition to the older log structure (H. Myers and C. Myers, personal communication 1998). The soil profile of Test Unit 3 consisted of a culturally sterile fill of light reddish brown (5YR6/4) silt loam approximately 30-54 cm deep, overlying a fill of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) clay loam with shale gravel that extended to a layer of composition shingles at a depth of 59 cm below the surface (Figure 5.8). Below this was a deposit of structural debris of stones, mortar, timbers, and shingles in a matrix of dark reddish brown (2.5YR3/4) clay loam and dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clay loam. Excavation was halted at a depth of 107 cm because of the difficulty of working around large objects in the fill that projected into the test unit walls, such as a 50-gallon drum and pieces of PVC pipe. The depth and nature of the fill in Test Unit 3 suggested that it represented a cellar inside a foundation, but no foundation wall was uncovered.

Test Unit 5 was placed in a third, smaller depression near the southern edge of the site, along the northern edge of a line of concrete blocks that was visible at the surface. Excavation extended down the north face of this wall, through a fill of brown (7.5YR4/3) silt loam, to a depth of 95 cm below the surface (Figure 5.9). At this point excavation was halted because water was seeping into the test unit after heavy rains, although a change in soil horizon was noted at the base of the excavation. The rain caused partial collapse of the test unit walls, revealing the presence of concrete block walls just beyond the limits of the test unit to the north, east, and west, defining a small structure that measured approximately 90 cm x 120 cm (3' x 4'). An auger probe was placed in the center of the test unit floor to determine whether the small structure represented a privy, with artifact densities increasing with depth, or a well housing. The auger probe extended through 25 cm of dark brown to black silt loam and then disappeared into an open shaft that was exposed to reveal a standard 8"-diameter metal pipe, characteristic of well



Plate 5.5 Drainage channel in concrete slab floor of house foundation, Test Unit 8, Site 36Hul74, looking west.



Plate 5.6 Feature 2, brick walkway in Test Unit 2, Site 36Hul74, looking west.

## TEST UNIT 3, NORTH PROFILE

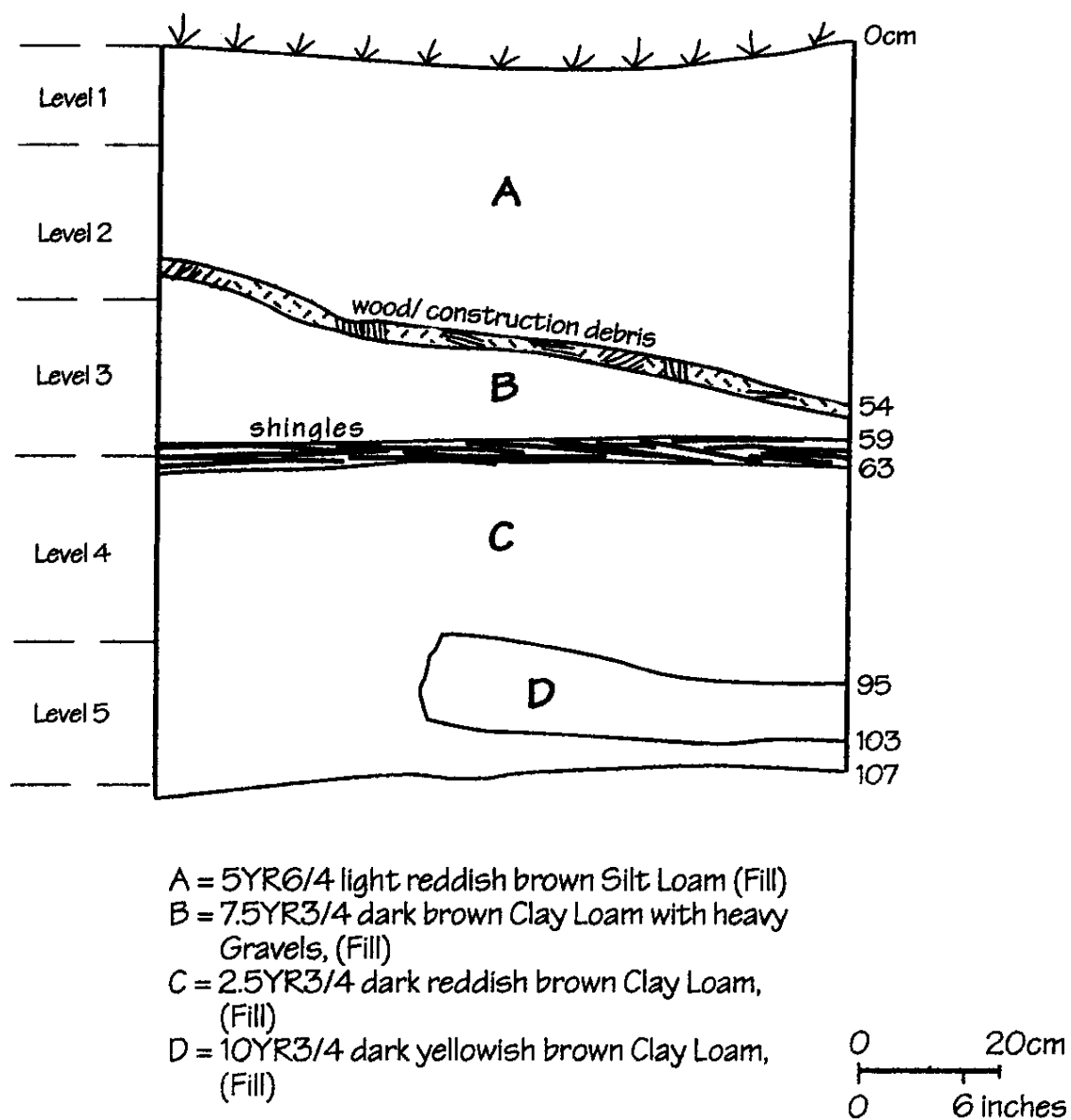
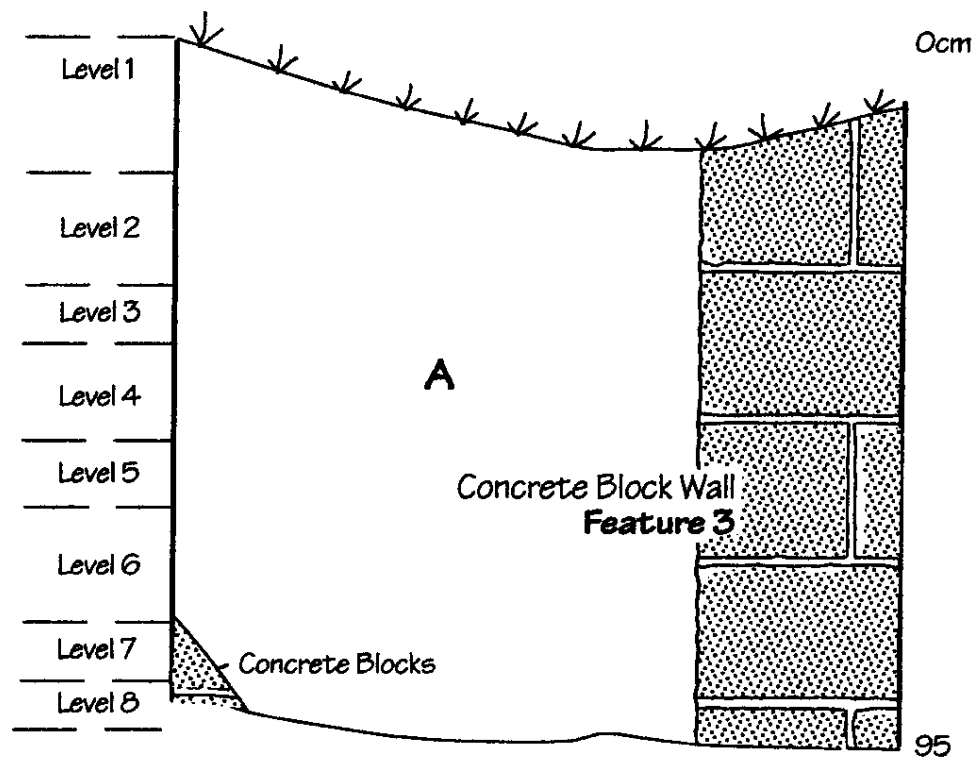


Figure 5.8 Test Unit 3 North Profile, Site 36Hu174

## TEST UNIT 5, EAST PROFILE



A = 7.5YR4/3 brown Silt Loam (Fill)

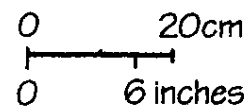


Figure 5.9 Test Unit 5 East Profile of Feature 3 Well Housing, Site 36Hu174

casings, that extended to a depth of approximately 28 m. A former occupant of the site confirmed the function of this structure, indicating that water was pumped to the house from the well, which was located south of the house. The concrete block structure over the well likely housed the pumping mechanism. The fill of the well structure contained a low to moderate density of artifacts, including several styles of whiteware ceramics. But the presence of modern artifacts, including plastic, fiberglass, and a 1946 penny (found at a depth of 65-81 cm below the surface) indicated that the fill of this structure dated to the twentieth century and was likely placed when the farmstead was demolished by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (c. 1970).

Test Units 2, 4, and 7 were placed on the north side of the farmstead. Test Unit 2 was placed between the depression and the stream bank. The soil profile consisted of a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam fill approximately 10 cm thick, overlying a second fill layer of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silty clay loam that yielded a low density of mostly architectural materials (brick, fiberglass, shingles, nails). Below the fill, Feature 2, a brick pavement, was uncovered at a depth of approximately 20 cm below the surface. It consisted of a single layer four bricks wide, set in a matrix of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) silty clay loam, extending north to south across the test unit (Plate 5.6). Below the brick pavement was a fill horizon of mixed brown (7.5YR4/2) and dark brown (7.5YR3/4) silty clay loam with shale and sandstone cobbles, 12-15 cm thick, that may have been deposited to level the area before the pavement was laid (Plate 5.7). This construction fill contained twentieth-century artifacts, including composition shingles, plastic tubing, and a 1933 penny. Below the construction fill was a horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam that likely represented the original A-horizon. It was approximately 10-12 cm thick and yielded a high density of artifacts (98 in Level 6, mostly nails). Coal and slag fragments were also observed in this horizon. Below the buried A-horizon was a B-horizon of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) compact silty clay loam, with decaying sandstone. The uppermost level excavated in the B-horizon yielded artifacts ranging from a shell button to a plastic cap.

Test Unit 7 was placed 80 cm north of Test Unit 2 and approximately 150 cm south of the stream bank, to follow the course of the brick walkway, Feature 2. The soil profile of Test Unit 7 was similar to that of Test Unit 2, with two layers of fill above the brick walkway and a third layer of fill below it, overlying a buried A-horizon with a higher density of artifacts (80 artifacts in Level 5, including whiteware, yellow ware, and a twentieth-century ceramic marked "Made in Japan"). All soil strata sloped down to the north, towards the stream bank. The segment of the brick walkway exposed in this test unit was three bricks long and four bricks wide, ending short of the north wall of the test unit. An interview with a former occupant of the site did not specifically mention the brick path, but indicated that the outhouse had been located on this side of the house, near the stream (H. Myers, personal communication 1998). No evidence of the



Plate 5.7 Stratigraphy below the brick walkway,  
Test Unit 2 East Profile, Site 36Hul74.



Plate 5.8 Concrete block wall in Backhoe  
Trench 5, Site 36Hul74, showing south profile  
with gap between disturbed upper segment  
and *in situ* courses.

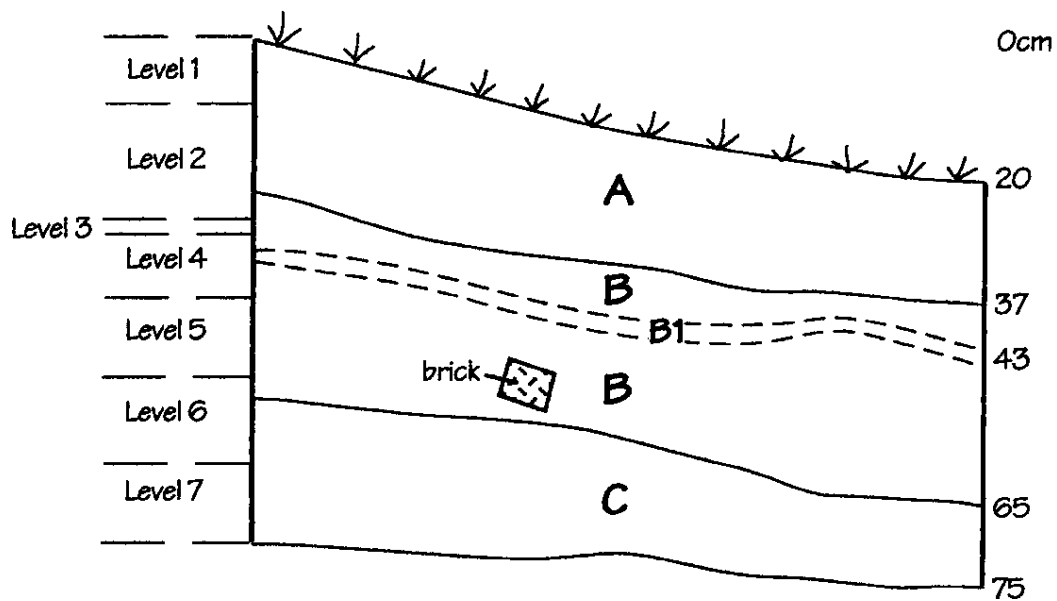
outhouse was found, although both that structure and the end of the path may have been eroded by the stream.

Test Unit 4 was placed in the yard north of one depression and east of the other. The soil profile consisted of a layer of dark brown (10YR4/3) silt loam fill approximately 16-20 cm thick, overlying a buried A-horizon of dark brown (7.5YR3/3) mottled silt loam, extending to a depth of 45-50 cm below the surface (Figure 5.10). The buried A-horizon overlaid a B-horizon of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silt loam with mottles. The buried A-horizon yielded a moderate density of artifacts (24 in Level 4 and 25 in Level 5), consisting predominantly of architectural materials but also including sherds of plain ironstone and plain and red transfer printed whiteware. Within the buried A-horizon, an intermittent band of fine silt approximately 2-3 cm thick was observed in the profile. It may have represented deposition from a flood episode. However, the presence of modern artifacts in the A-horizon below this band, including plastic and aluminum, indicated that the flood episode dated to the twentieth century.

Test Unit 6 was placed in the yard area south of the house, approximately 5 m west of the township road, beyond the daffodils and other ornamental plants that bordered the roadway (Figure 5.2). Shovel tests in this vicinity had revealed an unusually deep A-horizon, extending to 45 cm below the surface. The soil profile of Test Unit 6 consisted of an A-horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam with shale gravel, extending to a depth of 56 cm below the surface (Figure 5.11). At this depth a black plastic water hose was uncovered, extending across the southwest corner of the test unit, indicating that the A-horizon had been disturbed and possibly deepened by the construction of this water line. It may have carried water from the well (Test Unit 5) to this area bordering the road, although no outbuildings were shown at this location on historic or recent maps of the site. Below the water hose was a B-horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt loam. A low to moderate density of artifacts was found throughout the A-horizon. However two plain pearlware sherds datable to the nineteenth century were found in Level 1 (0-22 cm below the surface) and a twentieth-century shotgun cartridge casing was found in Level 3 (31-42 cm below the surface), confirming that the deposit had been disturbed by the construction of the twentieth-century water line.

Test Unit 9 was placed in the yard area west (upslope) of the depression that marked the log house foundation (Figure 5.2). Excavation proceeded through three culturally sterile levels of brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay loam with sandstone and shale gravel, which was identified as B-horizon soil. The lack of artifacts in Test Unit 9 and Shovel Tests 4-9 suggested that the upper slope was not utilized as part of the farmstead, or that soils from this area were used to fill and cover the house foundations when the farmstead was demolished.

## TEST UNIT 4, NORTH PROFILE

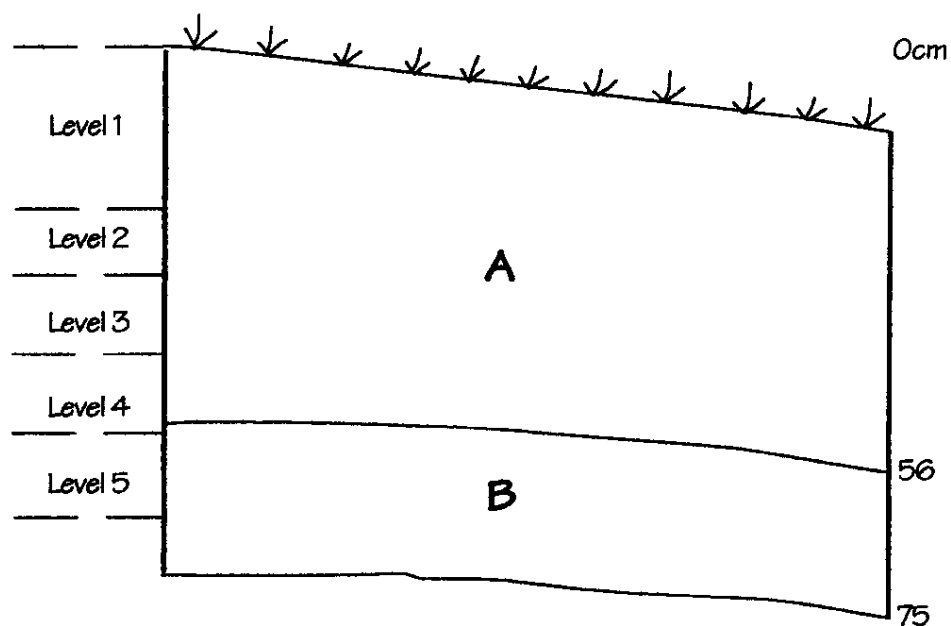


A = 10YR4/3 brown Silt Loam (Fill)  
 B = 7.5YR3/3 dark brown Silt Loam mottled with  
 7.5YR5/8 strong brown Silt Loam (Ab Horizon)  
 B1 = intermittent band of mottled 10YR6/4  
 light yellowish brown fine Silt  
 C = 7.5YR4/6 strong brown Silt Loam with mottles  
 (B-Horizon)

0 20cm  
 0 6 inches

Figure 5.10 Test Unit 4 North Profile, Site 36Hu174

## TEST UNIT 6, NORTH PROFILE



A = 10YR3/4 dark yellow brown Silt Loam  
(A Horizon)

B = 10YR4/6 dark yellow brown  
Silt Clay Loam (B-Horizon)

0 20cm  
0 6 inches

Figure 5.11 Test Unit 6 North Profile, Site 36Hu174

In the third stage of investigation at Site 36Hu174, Backhoe Trench 5 was placed at the location of Test Unit 3, where hand excavation had been halted by obstructions in the fill. A section of mortared concrete block wall was exposed in the southern face of the backhoe trench extending from a depth of 26 cm to 97 cm below the surface. However, excavation was extended to intact subsoil, which was encountered at a depth of 172 cm below the surface, revealing that this wall section was not *in situ*. It was resting at a slight angle and above approximately 28 cm of compact fill with shale gravel that separated it from an *in situ* wall base, suggesting that it was a segment of the foundation wall that was disturbed when the structure was demolished (Plate 5.8). The *in situ* wall base consisted of two courses of mortared concrete block, at a depth of 128-172 cm below the surface, that were resting directly on the subsoil. Mechanical excavation was extended south of the wall line, to determine whether the foundation of the house addition extended to the south. Below a capping deposit of fill approximately 55 cm thick, excavation exposed a narrow concrete pavement, corresponding to that found outside the foundation wall in Test Unit 1 (Plate 5.9). This pavement thus connected the west side of the original house (stone foundation) with the south side of the addition (concrete block foundation). Bordering the pavement to the west was the buried A-horizon of the former yard surface, extending from a depth of 55 cm to approximately 95 cm below the surface, where subsoil was encountered. The surface of the buried A-horizon yielded a high density of container glass fragments, mostly from gallon jugs, suggesting that these materials had been discarded immediately prior to the demolition of the farmstead.

### 5.2.5 Discussion and Recommendations

Phase II survey at Site 36Hu174, the Weight Farmstead confirmed the location of a stone house foundation, an addition with a concrete block foundation, and a well at the site. Testing also revealed that areas near the barn (east of the road) and near the spring house (north of the stream) were too heavily disturbed to contain intact archaeological resources. In the vicinity of the structural remains, low to moderate densities of artifacts were recovered. However, no middens, privies, or other historic features dating to the nineteenth-century occupation of the site were identified. The overall assemblage of artifacts from the site (Table 5.2) showed that ceramics represented only 9% of total artifacts and ceramics and other domestic artifacts together represented 23%, while architectural materials represented 57% of the total assemblage. The assemblage contained a few chronologically diagnostic artifacts dating to the nineteenth century, including pearlware, shell-edged whiteware, and unusual items such as buttons of iron and copper. But such artifacts were relatively scarce and occurred in conjunction with artifacts dating to the twentieth century, indicating that discrete archaeological deposits associated with the nineteenth-century occupation of the site could not be identified. One informant indicated that little trash was likely to have accumulated on the site, because they and other farmsteads



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Plate 5.9 Concrete pavement abutting block wall  
in Backhoe Trench 5, Site 36Hul74. View to south,  
showing fill deposit over A-horizon and pavement.

Table 5.2  
Summary of Phase II Artifacts from Site 36Hu174

Artifact Type		Artifact	
		Count	Weight
DOMESTIC			
Ceramics			
Pearlware			
-Plain	(1780-1840)	2	
Whiteware			
-Plain	(1820+)	53	
-Blue Shell-edged	(1820-1860)	1	
-Annular	(1820+)	3	
-Sponge/Spatter	(1820+)	2	
-Hand-painted Floral	(1820+)	1	
-Other Monochrome Transfer	(1830+)	8	
-Polychrome Transfer	(1840+)	1	
-Other Glaze	(1820+)	7	
-Hand-painted Other	(1820+)	1	
-Embossed	(1820+)	1	
Ironstone			
-Plain	(1840+)	3	
-Sponge/Spatter	(1840+)	2	
-Other Monochrome Transfer	(1840+)	1	
-Other Glaze	(1840+)	2	
-Gilded		1	
Semi-porcelain			
-Plain	(1885+)	3	
-Polychrome Transfer	(1885+)	1	
Monochrome Glaze	(1885+)	1	
Yellow Ware			
-Plain	(1827-1930)	1	
Redware			
-Lead Glazed	(1770+)	2	
Stoneware			
-Salt Glazed	(1700+)	4	
-Slipped	(1700+)	1	
20-Century Ceramics			
Monochrome glaze	(1900+)	1	
Ceramic Subtotal		103	0.0
Other Domestic			
Container Glass			
Complete, narrow mouth			
-scamed lip, threaded		1	
Complete, wide mouth			
-threaded		1	
Top/Neck, wide mouth			
-threaded		4	
Base, scars			
-no scars		3	
Body, shape			
-cylindrical		6	
Indeterminate		41	
Tableware Glass			
Plate			
-Rim		5	
-Body		1	
Indeterminate		28	
Other Glass			
Unidentified			
-Curved		53	
Mason Jar Lid, with Liner		1	
Mason Jar Lid Liner- Milk Glass		8	
Pull Tab		1	
Plastic Cap		1	
Aluminum Foil Cap		1	
Plastic snap-top cap		1	
Aluminum Can Fragment		1	
Pie pan		1	
Other Domestic Subtotal		158	0.0

Table 5.2, continued  
Summary of Phase II Artifacts from Site 36Hu174

Artifact Type	Artifact	
	Count	Weight
<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>		
Unidentified Glass		
-Flat (bubbles/patina)	20	
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	55	
Cut Nail	60	
Wire Nail	247	
Unidentifiable Nail	71	
Spike	2	
Bracket	2	
Linoleum	6	
Shingles, composition	115	
Drain Pipe Fragment	1	
Brick Fragment	37	203.0
Mortar Fragment	25	784.2
Architecture Subtotal	641	987.2
<b>CLOTHING</b>		
Iron Cufflink	3	
Copper Button	1	
Shell Button	1	
Hard Rubber Button	1	
Plastic Button	2	
Cloth	18	
Rubber Boot	3	
Buckle, metal	1	
Buckle, plastic	3	
Clothing Subtotal	33	
<b>HARDWARE</b>		
Screw	1	
Nut	1	
Washer	2	
Fence Staple	6	
Gear	1	
Spring Clasp	1	
Hook	1	
Hardware Subtotal	13	
<b>PERSONAL</b>		
Glass Marble	2	
Coins	2	
Comb, plastic	1	
Fishing Pole Fragments	3	
Toy Tire, rubber	1	
Personal Subtotal	9	
<b>BONE/SHELL</b>		
Bone Fragment	34	139.9
<b>OTHER</b>		
Wire brush handles	2	
Iron Planter	1	
Metal Tag	1	
Bell, bicycle	2	
Plastic Tubing	1	
Figurine, semi-porcelain	1	
Glass Disc	1	
Cartridge Case	15	
Battery & battery cores	1	
Record Fragment	1	
Iron Rod	1	
Iron Sheet	30	
Aluminum Sheet	1	
Iron Wire	1	
Unidentified Iron	15	
Unidentified Aluminum	3	
Plastic Fragment	14	
Rubber Fragment	2	
Fiberglass Fragment	34	
Unidentifiable Melted Glass	1	
Other Subtotal	128	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1119</b>	<b>1127.1</b>

hauled their trash to “cedar meadows,” a location on a neighbor’s farm that is now under the lake (H. Myers, personal communication 1998).

Phase II testing indicated that Site 36Hu174, the Weight Farmstead, does not have the potential to yield significant archaeological information relating to the historic occupation of the region. Therefore, the site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is recommended.

### **5.3 Site 36Hu175, Corners Farmstead**

#### **5.3.1 Description of Project Area**

Site 36Hu175, the Corners Farmstead, was located in Penn Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania (Figure 5.1). It was situated on the southwest side of former Township Road T-404. The farmstead was built on a Pleistocene terrace approximately 140' above the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, which now lies approximately 24' above the Raystown Lake. Prior to the construction of the modern lake, cultivated farmland sloped down to the flood plain to the east. To the west and northwest, the terrain rises to a narrow ridgetop that was cultivated in the past. An unnamed first-order stream is located in a narrow, steep-sided hollow approximately 180 m (600') north of the site. Soils in the vicinity of the site are mapped as Raritan silt loam, 2-10% slopes (USDA 1978, Sheet 39). The Raritan series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils on stream terraces, formed in old soil material deposited by streams (USDA 1978:43).

At the time of the Phase II survey, the site was covered with secondary growth, including high grass, bushes, and a few trees. Low, irregular earth mounds marked the former locations of the house and barn. Two large trees, likely dating to the occupation of the farmstead, were located in the yard area between the house and barn. Daffodils, yucca plants, and other ornamental plants were observed in the area adjacent to the road (northeast of the house), suggesting that this part of the site may have been a formal front yard or ornamental garden.

Phase Ia survey consisted of the examination of historic maps, background history research, and a reconnaissance visit to the site (Department of the Army 1995). Based on a history of owner occupancy, a lack of major disturbance of the site, and its association with a person of local historical significance, the site was considered to have the potential to yield significant information. Therefore, Phase II survey was recommended.

### 5.3.2 Background Research

In the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century John Norris, a farmer, owned large portions of land within Hopewell Township, including the vicinity of the site (Table 5.3). Norris had a large family consisting of nine sons and five daughters. In 1838, he died intestate still in possession of several tracts of land in Hopewell Township. Following his father's death, Moses Norris petitioned the court to divide the property equally to distribute among the family (Huntingdon County Orphan's Court Docket [OCD] E:72-73). In April 1839, the property was assessed and divided into five new parcels. Those parcels included:

Tract A: 160 acres, 72 perches along the Raystown Branch

Tract B: 225 acres, 89 perches along the Raystown Branch

Tract C: 144 acres, 28 perches

Tract D: 125 acres, 95 perches along the Raystown Branch

Tract E: 416 acres, 101 perches of mountain land

Given the opportunity, however, none of the heirs claimed the parcels. The Norris properties were offered for public sale on December 25, 1839 (OCD E:171). A survey taken prior to the sale for the court records showed the boundaries of the properties (OCD E:103; Figure 5.12). A comparison of this survey with a township map dating to 1856 revealed that the locations of several residences could be deduced in relation to the tracts (Alexandria 1856; Figure 5.3). Although no farmstead was shown at the location of Site 36Hu175, it was located within Tract A of the Norris estate. This tract, which consisted of 160 acres and 72 perches, was bought by Benjamin Neff in 1839 for "\$1644.60½," or \$10.25 per acre (Deed B2:230). Neff was listed on the 1840 township tax rolls as having been taxed on the 160-acre tract plus an additional 208 acres of mountain land. However, Neff was not shown on the census that year, suggesting that he did not live on the property. A tenant farmer may have occupied the property during Neff's ownership. In 1846, Penn Township was formed from Hopewell Township and included the location of Site 36Hu175.

In 1850, Neff sold the 160-acre tract to Daniel Grove and his wife Mary (referenced in Deed M2:330). However, tax rolls show that John Grove, not Daniel, was taxed on the property. Daniel, who owned other properties in the area, may have purchased the land for John, who then paid the taxes on it. Census records for 1850 indicated that Daniel and John were probably brothers, that they were both farmers, and that their properties were very close in location (assuming that the census was taken from house to house). Four years later (1854), Daniel Grove sold the tract, along with an additional 167-acre tract located along the bottom of Terrace Mountain, to John and Catharine Brumbaugh (Deed M2:330).

**Table 5.3**  
**History of Property Ownership**  
**Corners Farms, Site 36Hu175**

<u>Liber:Folio</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor/Grantee</u>
87:542	February 25, 1970	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from Lester R. & Dorothy Kelly. Note: 2 parcels, including; 1) 76.48 acres (referred to as Tract 1603) for \$24,000 and 2) 6.13 acres (referred to as Tract 1607) for \$1,000. Parcels obtained for the construction of the proposed Raystown Lake.
V8:238	August 18, 1949	Lester R. & Dorothy Kelly from Leslie R. & Dorothy Kelly. Note: 2 parcels, including 1) 76 acres, 75 perches; 2) 5 acres, 35 perches for \$1. Deed made to correct name.
K8:305	September 21, 1946	Leslie R. & Dorothy Kelly from Clyde & Olive E. Garner. Note: 2 parcels of above for \$1.
D7:371	June 13, 1928	Clyde & Olive E. Garner from Robert A. Norris (unmarried). Note: 2 parcels of above for \$1950.
K4:598	October 13, 1897	Robert Norris from Rachel B. Zook. Note: 2 parcels of above for \$1300.
W3:391	September 14, 1889	Rachel B. Zook (daughter) from Rufus A. Zook Estate (Henry Brumbaugh, administrator). Note: Zook died intestate, seized of 2 parcels: 1) 76 acres, 75 perches referred to in deed as the Mansion Farm; 2) 5 acres, 35 perches. Purchased at public sale on November 3, 1888.
M3:16	April 1, 1877	Rufus A. Zook from John & Catharine Brumbaugh. Note: 2 parcels of above for \$3000.
M2:330	April 1, 1854	John & Catharine Brumbaugh from Daniel & Mary Grove. Note: 2 parcels, including: 1) 160 acres, 72 perches; 2) 167 acres, 131 perches for \$4000.
-----	March 31, 1850	Daniel & Mary Grove from Benjamin Neff. Note: transaction date came from previous deed.
B2:230	January 13, 1840	Benjamin Neff from John Norris Estate (David Snare & Peter Snoope, administrators). Note: tract of 160 acres, 72 perches was purchased at public sale on December 25, 1839 for \$1644.60½ (\$10.25/acre).
Orphans Court Docket E:100 (File Y, No. 29)	April Term 1839	Estate of John Norris was examined and divided into five tracts (A-D on survey + E the mountain tract) to distribute among his heirs: Tract A: 160 acres, 72 perches Tract B: 225 acres, 89 perches Tract C: 144 acres, 28 perches Tract D: 125 acres, 95 perches Tract E: 416 acres, 101 perches (mountain tract)

**Table 5.3 Continued**

<u>Liber:Folio</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor/Grantee</u>
Orphans Court Docket E:7 (File Y, No. 4)	January Term 1839	Petition of Division of Property, brought on by Moses Norris (son) following John Norris's death.

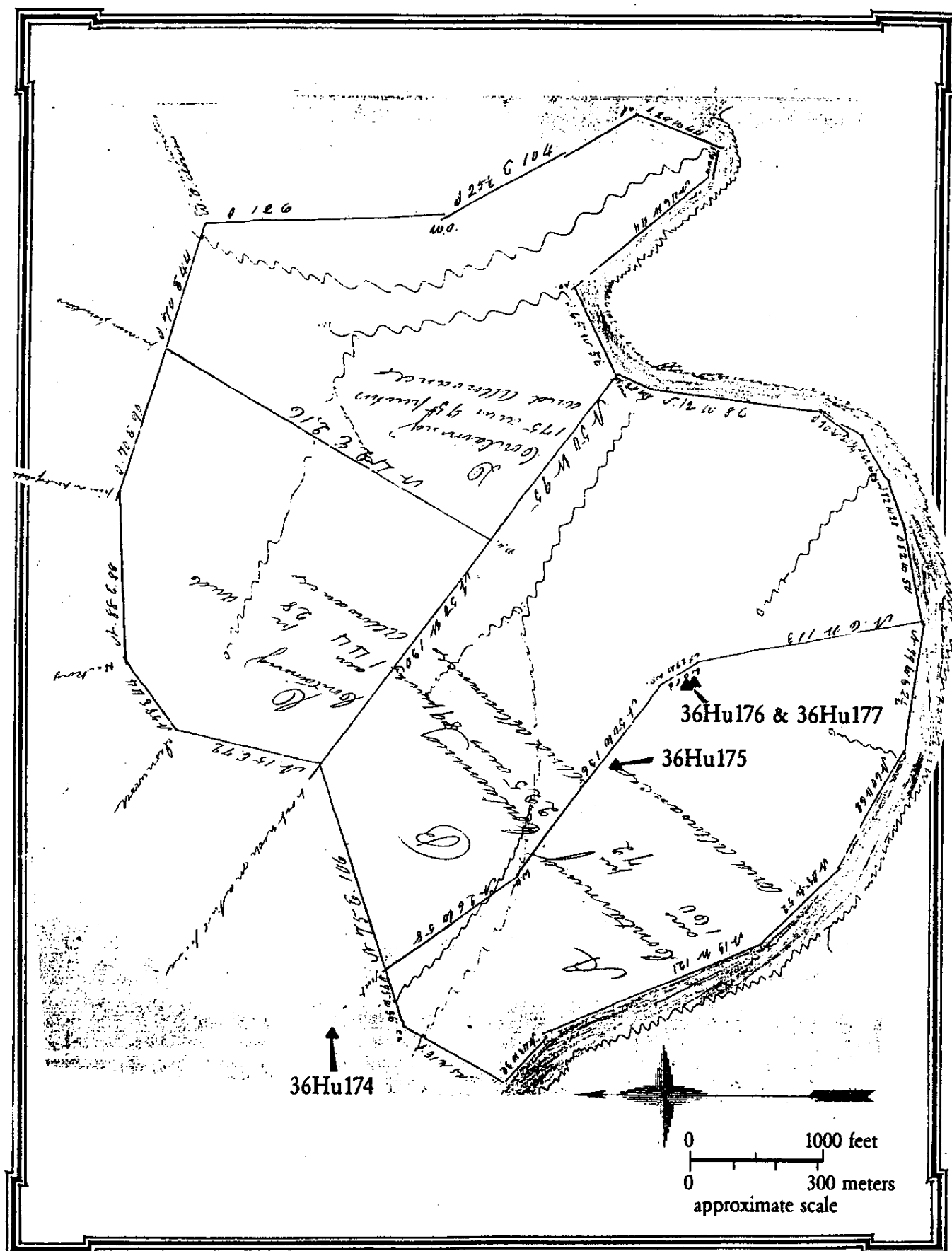


Figure 5.12 Division of the Estate of John Norris, 1839  
(Huntingdon County Orphan's Court Docket E:103)

The Brumbaughs were a prominent family in Hopewell (later Penn) Township. The family patriarch, Jacob Brumbaugh, emigrated from Germany to Maryland, moving to Pennsylvania in 1788. In 1800, he bought the "Timothy Meadows" farm, located in the Woodcock Valley west of the Raystown. This farmstead is on the National Register of Historic Places as the Brumbaugh Homestead (listed 3/28/1979). Successive generations of Brumbaughs purchased additional farms in the area. His grandson John purchased the 160-acre and 167-acre tracts from Daniel Grove in 1854 for \$4,000. The tax rolls for that year show that John Brumbaugh was assessed only for the 160 acres; the 167-acre parcel was located east of the Raystown Branch at the base of Terrace Mountain and may have represented undeveloped forest land. An 1856 map (Alexandria 1856; Figure 5.3) showed that the only farmstead on the 160-acre tract was located on bottomlands adjacent to the river, not at the location of Site 36Hu175. It was attributed to "B. Broombaugh," most likely John's oldest son, Benjamin Brumbaugh. Although his father John held title to the land, biographical sketches indicated that John and Catherine were living at the "Timothy Meadows" farm near Marklesburg at that time (G.M. Brumbaugh 1913).

The 1860 census showed Benjamin Brumbaugh's household consisting of himself, his wife Elizabeth (26), daughter Mary A. (5), Robert Mason (a farm laborer, 18), and Nancy Parks (13). That same year, Benjamin's younger brother Henry was married. As was customary in German families of the time, their father John Brumbaugh divided the 160-acre parcel, which was known as the "Corner," between two of his sons. Benjamin continued to occupy the house on the lower portion of the tract, on the bottom lands, while Henry received the portion located on a high terrace. Although the brothers each paid taxes on their respective acreage, title to the land was still held by their father, John.

Previous to his marriage, Henry Brumbaugh lived and worked on his father's farm during summer months, spending winter months teaching school. He taught at several schools in Huntingdon county, including one near his Raystown home. In his diaries, Henry Brumbaugh did not record his wedding or other personal events, but kept careful records of his church participation, teaching, and farm work, as well as the weather. Several entries also provide details of his construction of the farmstead at Corners (Site 36Hu175), from surveying and dividing the land (April 10-11, 1861), to excavating the well (April 12-20), building the house (intermittently, December 1861 - August 1862), moving into the new house (August 28, 1862), and constructing other elements of the farmstead (August - December 1862; Table 5.4). The house was a two-and-a-half-story frame structure, which can be discerned in the background of a photograph of the adjacent cemetery, taken in 1966 (Plate 5.10).

Table 5.4  
Excerpts from the Diaries of Henry B. Brumbaugh  
Relating to the Construction of the Farmstead at Site 36Hu175

<b>1861</b>	April 10	surveying & dividing land
	April 11	surveying in Corner finished
	April 12	commenced hand digging well
	April 15	digging at well
	April 16	commenced working on road
	April 18-20	commenced digging at well
	May 21	walling well
	December 20	laid out foundation of house
	December 21	digging out foundation of house, 13 hands present
<b>1862</b>	January 31	stick up "joice" (joists)
	April 2	digging at foundation
	April 3	working on road
	April 11	morning making pump frame; afternoon planing boards
	April 14	brought a load of shingles for house from McConnellstown
	April 18	working at door, making pump box
	April 23	hauling stone for house
	May 2	hauled up load of lumber for house, 3 carpenters came
	June 9-11	hauling lumber for house
	June 20	went to Huntingdon for bricks, bought 600 as \$3.00
	August 2	hauling sand for plastering
	August 4	putting up chimney
	August 6	finished chimney
	August 8	tending plasterers
	August 9	tending plasterers, hauling lath, water
	August 13	plasterers finished house
	August 16	cleaning outhouse
	August 20	hauling stone out of yard all day
	August 28	moved into new house
	August 29	making fence and chicken run
	October 6	plastering cellar
	October 7	finished cellar
	Nov. 25-27	whitewashing
	Dec. 18-23	building stable
	December 29	staked off line, making cattle yard



Plate 5.10 View to north across the Upper Corners Cemetery, Site 36Hul76, in 1966 (COE 1968).  
Note structures of Corners Farm in the background.

The Brumbaughs were prominent members of the German Baptist Brethren Church (Dunkers), being members of the James Creek congregation. Henry, like many of his relatives, became a lay minister. In 1873 the congregation built a new church on John Brumbaugh's 160-acre parcel, at the division between Henry's and Benjamin's farms, for the use of families on the Raystown. It was called the Bethel House or "Corner" (Home Mission Board 1924) and was associated with a cemetery, but members of the Brumbaugh family continued to be buried in a family cemetery near the original farmstead.

In 1869, Henry Brumbaugh and his brothers George and John established a company to publish religious newspapers, headquartered at the Corners Farm. Their first endeavor was a semi-monthly church paper called *The Pilgrim*, the first issue being printed in January 1870. In the spring of that year, Henry Brumbaugh moved to a house in the town of Marklesburg, which also served as the office for the growing publishing business (Kaylor 1970:5). The 1870 census was taken after this move; it showed Henry Brumbaugh living with his wife, his infant son Isaac Harvey, and two boarders, Robert Owen and Henry's brother John (both listed as printers). The census also indicated that Henry owned \$2,700 of real estate. This suggests that he may have continued to farm at Corners (referred to as the "Branch Farm") while trying to get his publishing business off the ground. The 1870 census showed that at that time his parents John and Catherine Brumbaugh were living with their second son David, who had bought the "Frank" farm on the Raystown Branch. Both John and David were listed as farmers. On an 1873 map of the area (Pomeroy 1873; Figure 5.5), the Corners Farmstead was attributed to "H(enry) B. Brumbaugh" although Henry was living in Marklesburg at the time, suggesting that he may have continued to farm the property. The 1873 map also showed that the farmstead on the lower portion of the property was still attributed to "B(enjamin) Brumbaugh;" and that "D(avid) B. Brumbaugh" occupied an adjacent farmstead downstream. The latter was a 144-acre farm, Tract D from the original John Norris estate, that was purchased by their father John Brumbaugh from Henry and Andrew Grubb in 1864 (Deed S2:276).

At the end of 1873, Henry Brumbaugh moved to Huntingdon, where his religious printing business soon flourished. He built a duplex in town, one half for his family and the other half for the business. Outside the Brethren community, Henry Brumbaugh is most widely known as the founder of Juniata College. In his publications, Henry was a strong proponent of higher education among the Brethren, opposing the church's trend towards isolation. In 1876, he founded the Huntingdon Normal School with his brother John and cousin Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, with the first classes being taught at the printing offices. By 1878, it was chartered as the Brethren's Normal College and in 1896 it was changed to Juniata College (Kaylor 1970: 10-12). Although he continued to be involved in the publishing business, the college was the primary focus for the rest of Henry Brumbaugh's life. He served as chairman of the board of

trustees from 1879 until his death in 1919 and was a successful fund raiser for the construction of the campus buildings. He also served as president of the college from 1888 to 1893, during which time he developed the Bible department and returned to teaching (Kaylor 1970:12).

In 1876, after Henry Brumbaugh had moved to Huntingdon, he was still assessed for a 76-acre farm, his portion of the 160-acre Corner farm that was still owned by his father John. At that time the property was occupied by a tenant, M. McCall. In 1877, John Brumbaugh sold two tracts of land, including the 160-acre Corner farm, to Rufus A. Zook for \$3,000 (Deed M3:16). Zook was a farmer and member of the Corner church located adjacent to the property, representing the Sunday School at a convention in Spring Run in 1878 (Home Mission Board 1924:112). On the 1880 census, Zook is listed with his wife Rachel and their one-year-old son Herbert. Following Zook's early death in 1888, the estate, which was administrated by Henry Brumbaugh, was sold at public sale to his widow for \$1750 (Deed W3:391). In the deed, the property was referred to as the Mansion Farm.

In 1897, Rachel Zook sold the farm for \$1300 to Robert Norris (Deed K4:598), a descendant of the John Norris who owned the farm in the early part of the nineteenth century. The 1900 census showed Norris, a farmer, as living with his wife Lettie and their three children Martin (8), Lewis (3), and Ethel (2 months). Norris was listed in the 1910 census with his family but was listed in the 1920 census as single and no longer a general farmer, but now a lumberman and sawyer. In 1928, Norris sold the farm to Clyde and Olive Garner for \$1950 (Deed D7:371). In 1946, the farm was purchased by Lester and Dorothy Kelly for \$1 (Deed V8:238). A 1968 map (Department of the Army 1968) showed the layout of the Corners Farmstead (Figure 5.13), showing the house facing the road and a large barn at the rear of the farm yard, with one long outbuilding to the southeast and three outbuildings defining the limits of the farm yard to the northwest. There was also an orchard bordering the road front, northwest of the farmstead (USGS 1963). In 1970, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers bought the farm from the Kellys for the construction of the Raystown Lake (Deed 87:542). The Corps removed or demolished the extant structures, filling in the foundations.

### 5.3.3 Field Methodology

Phase II field survey was conducted in April and May 1998 and consisted of the hand excavation of shovel tests and test units and the mechanical excavation of backhoe trenches. Shovel tests measured 50 cm x 50 cm (20" x 20") and were excavated in natural soil levels. Test units measured 1 m x 1 m (39" x 39") and were excavated in 10 cm levels within natural strata. Excavation extended at least one level into sterile subsoil. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4" mesh and recovered artifacts were bagged by provenience unit and level for

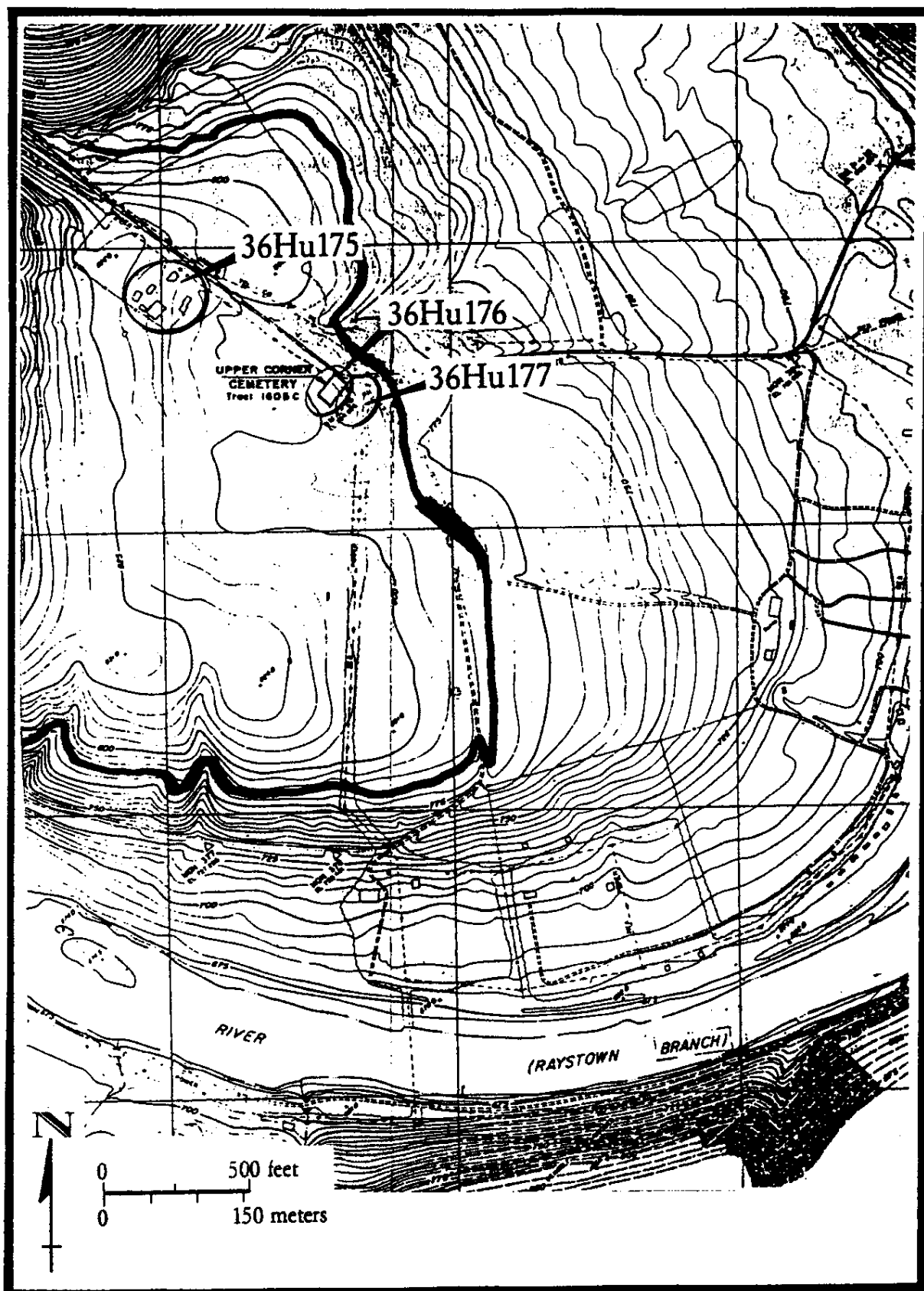


Figure 5.13 Vicinity of the Project Area in 1968 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, Cemetery Relocation Plan, 1968)

analysis. Backhoe trenches were mechanically excavated to sterile subsoil and visually examined for the presence of subsurface features. Soil profiles were described for all excavations. Test unit profiles were drawn and photographed. Wall lines and other features were mapped and photographed. Shovel test transects were laid out roughly perpendicular to the township road to match the orientation of the farmstead, creating a grid north that is approximately 33° east of north. All test unit excavations (except Test Unit 11) were also laid out on this orientation.

#### 5.3.4 Phase II Field Survey

The first stage of field survey consisted of the excavation of shovel tests at close intervals to sample the farm yard for the presence of archaeological deposits. Shovel Tests 17-36 were placed at 5 m intervals to provide high density testing of the central part of the farm yard between the house and barn (Figure 5.14). Additional shovel tests were placed at 7.5 m (25') intervals to provide coverage of larger areas on the periphery of the farm yard; Shovel Tests 1-16 were placed along the southeast side of the farmstead and Shovel Tests 37-46 were placed along the northwest side, in an area where several outbuildings were shown on a 1968 map. No shovel tests were placed in areas that were marked by heavy disturbance of the soil, including the earthen mounds that covered the locations of the house and barn, and areas bordering the township road and driveway. Instead, test units were excavated in these areas in the second stage of investigation, to provide better control of the stratigraphic context of artifacts.

Throughout most of the farm yard, the shovel test profiles were characterized by a plow zone (Ap-horizon) of brown (7.5YR4/4) to dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) silt loam approximately 20-34 cm thick, overlying a B-horizon of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) to reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay loam. Low densities of artifacts (0-12 artifacts per shovel test) were found in the Ap-horizon throughout most of the yard area (Table 5.5). Moderate to high artifact densities were found in Shovel Tests 28-36, 38, and 41 (15-43 artifacts per shovel test, with a maximum of 96 artifacts, including 73 tiny fragments of flat glass, in Shovel Test 38). Low densities of artifacts (up to 4 per shovel test) were also found in the B-horizon in several shovel tests; they may have penetrated the subsoil through bioturbation.

In Shovel Test 24, located west of Test Unit 8 in the farm yard, a layer of crushed shale gravel approximately 12 cm (5") thick was found at the base of the Ap-horizon. This gravel could have been laid down as a path across the farm yard. Alternatively, it could have been debris generated during the shaping of building stones, such as those used in the construction of the well or the house foundation. This gravel layer was not encountered in adjacent shovel tests or in Test Unit 8, suggesting that it was a localized deposit.

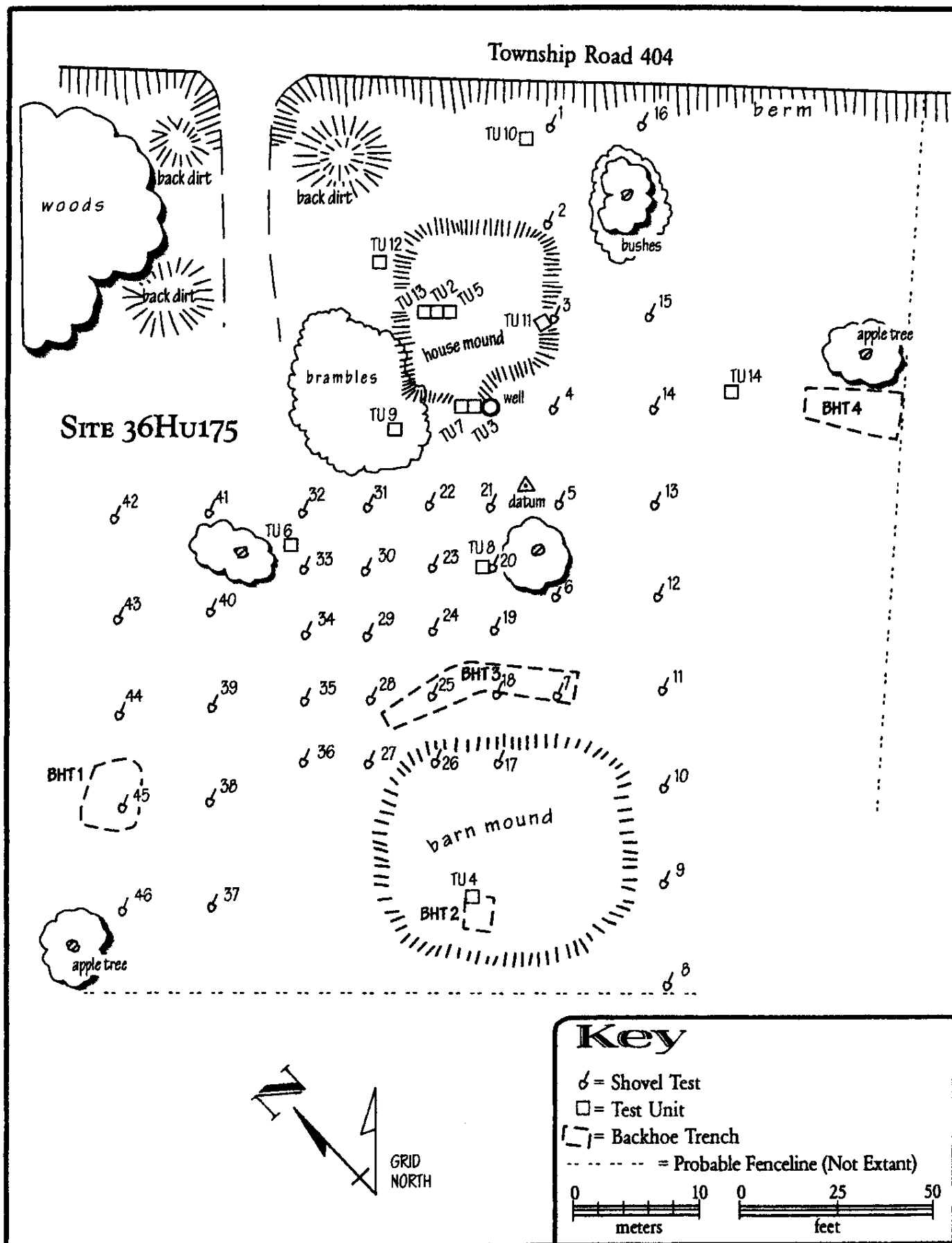


Figure 5.14 Map of Site 36Hu175, Showing Phase II Test Locations

Table 5.5  
Summary of Phase II Artifacts from Shovel Tests at Site 36Hu175

Artifact Type	Artifact	
	Count	Weight
<b>DOMESTIC</b>		
<b>Ceramics</b>		
Whiteware		
-Plain (1820+)	29	
-Hand-painted Floral (1820+)	4	
-Other Glaze (1820+)	1	
Ironstone		
-Plain (1840+)	8	
Semi-porcelain		
-Plain (1885+)	1	
Yellow Ware		
-Plain (1827-1930)	1	
Redware		
-Lead Glazed (1770+)	1	
-Unglazed (1770+)	2	
Stoneware		
-Salt Glazed (1700+)	6	
-Manganese Glazed (1700+)	1	
-Slipped (1700+)	1	
-Monochrome Glaze (1700+)	4	
<b>Ceramic Subtotal</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Other Domestic</b>		
Container Glass		
Top/Neck, wide mouth		
-threaded	9	
Base, scars		
-no scars	3	
Indeterminate	18	
Tableware Glass		
Indeterminate	21	
Other Glass		
Unidentified Glass		
-Curved	32	
Can Fragment	4	
<b>Other Domestic Subtotal</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>		
Unidentified Glass		
-Flat (bubbles/patina)	12	
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	124	
Cut Nail	27	
Wire Nail	3	
Unidentifiable Nail	16	
Strap hinge	1	
Linoleum	7	
Brick count	34	56.5
Mortar count	10	62.2
Concrete Count	1	5.0
<b>Architecture Subtotal</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>123.7</b>
<b>CLOTHING</b>		
Hard Rubber Button	2	
Plastic Button	1	
<b>Clothing Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>HARDWARE</b>		
Bolt	2	
Washer	1	
<b>Hardware Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>PERSONAL</b>		
Glass Marble	1	
<b>HEATING</b>		
Cinder Fragment	1	3.8
<b>BONE/SHELL</b>		
Bone Fragment	3	12.8
<b>OTHER</b>		
Hitch	1	
Axle, small	1	
Cartridge Case	3	
Iron Sheet	1	
<b>Other Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>140.3</b>

In Shovel Test 45, artifacts were found in uncompacted fill. Excavation was extended to a depth of 65 cm (26") without encountering the base of this fill and was terminated when the shovel test began to fill with water.

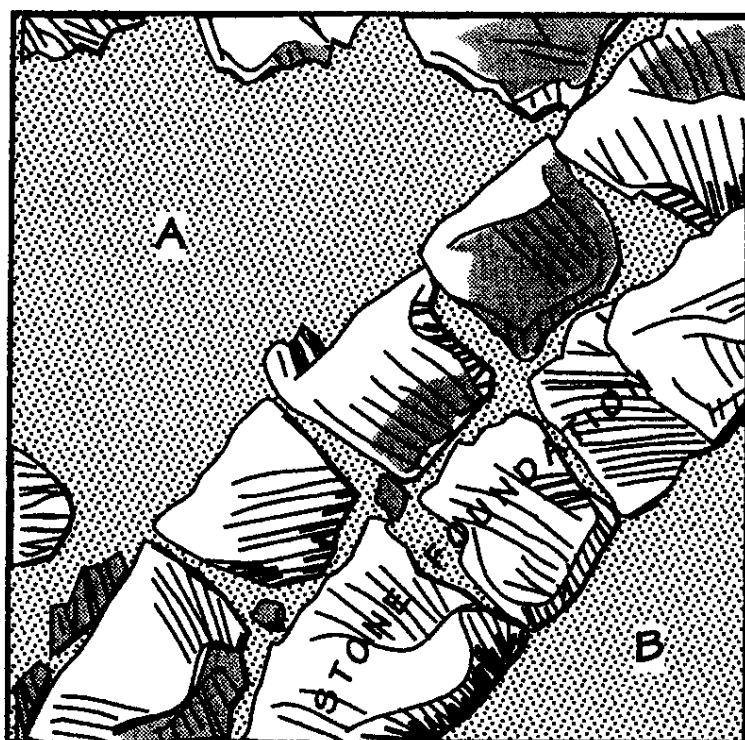
In the second stage of field survey, test units were placed to sample disturbed areas of the site, to examine structure foundations, and to sample areas of unusual stratigraphy or artifact density. In Shovel Test 3, located on the southeast side of the house, mortared stone was encountered at a depth of approximately 36 cm. Test Unit 11, placed adjacent to the shovel test, was oriented to magnetic north. It exposed the southeastern wall of the house foundation, Feature 4, running diagonally through the test unit (Figure 5.15). All other test units at the site were oriented according to the layout of the farmstead, perpendicular to the township road. The exposed wall was built of roughly dressed mortared stone, with a coating of whitewash on the interior face. To the northwest, inside the foundation, was a fill of structural debris, consisting largely of building stone and mortar fragments, from the demolition of the farmstead in 1970. To the southeast, outside the foundation wall, the Ap-horizon of brown (7.5YR4/4) silt loam overlaid a B-horizon of reddish brown (5YR5/4) silt loam. There was no evidence of a builder's trench.

Test Unit 2 was placed on the northwest side of the mound that marked the house location. It exposed a foundation wall approximately 45 cm thick, immediately below the surface. This wall was similar in construction and parallel in orientation to the wall found in Test Unit 11. Test Unit 13 was excavated outside the foundation wall, to sample the yard deposits and search for evidence of a builder's trench. The soil profile outside the foundation consisted of an Ap-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt loam approximately 22-30 cm thick, overlying a culturally sterile B-horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam (Figure 5.16). The only evidence of a builder's trench was a very narrow band of brown (10YR4/3) silt loam along the face of the building stones, which was only 1-2 cm thick and yielded no artifacts.

Test Unit 5 was excavated on the interior side of the foundation wall (southeast of Test Unit 2). The soil profile inside the foundation consisted of a disturbed topsoil of mixed brown (10YR5/3) and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam up to 17 cm thick, overlying a fill deposit of structural debris, consisting of building stone and mortar fragments. At a depth of 86 cm below the surface, a concrete floor was encountered, abutting the interior of the foundation wall. Below the floor was a layer of coal cinders approximately 6 cm thick, overlying a culturally sterile subsoil (B-horizon) of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay loam with water mottles. A short stone wall perpendicular to the foundation wall was exposed on the northeast side of the test unit (Plate 5.11). It extended from the concrete floor to a height of approximately

## FEATURE 4, PLAN

Test Unit 11, Base of Level 5



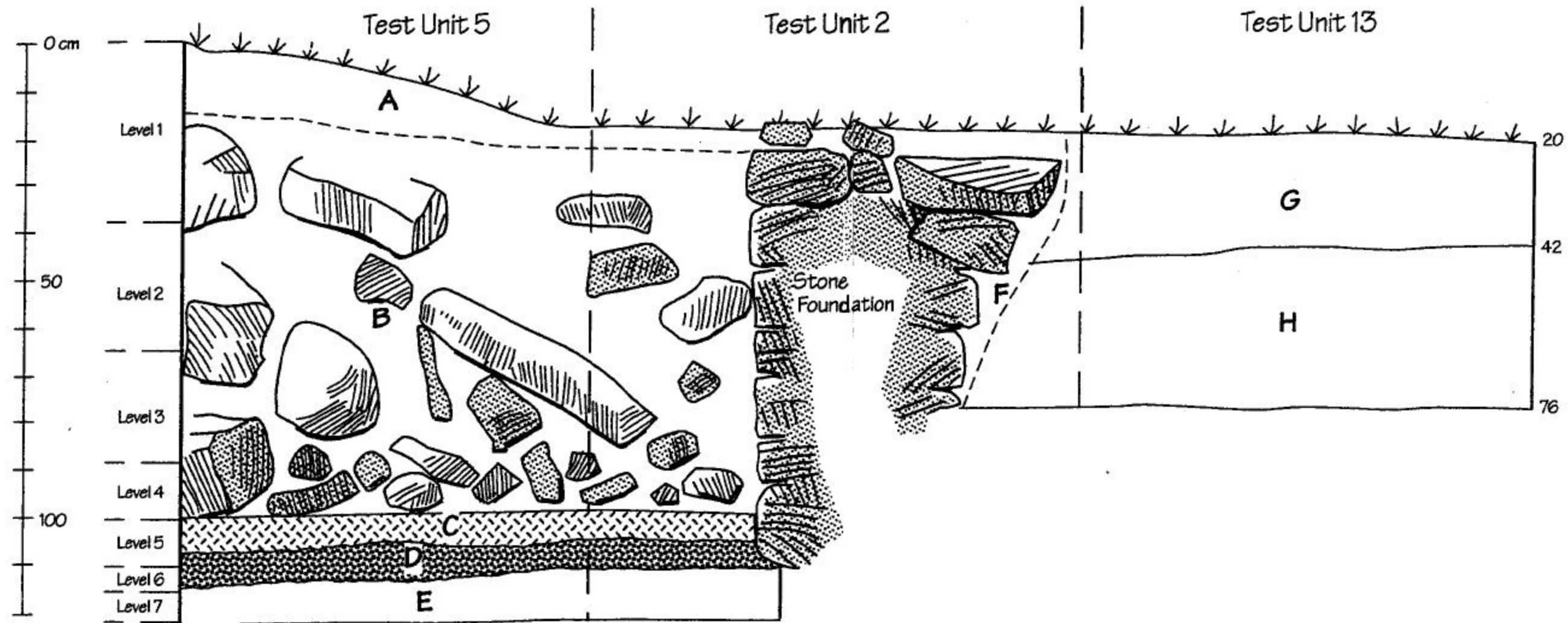
A = Building Stone and Mortar

B = 5YR5/4 reddish brown Silt Clay Loam

0 20cm  
0 6 inches

Figure 5.15 Plan of Feature 4 House Foundation Wall, Test Unit 11, Site 36Hu175

# TEST UNITS 2, 5 AND 13, SOUTH PROFILE



- A = 10YR5/3 brown mixed with 10YR4/4 dark yellow brown Silt Loam (Fill)
- B = Large Rocks, Mortar (Fill)
- C = Concrete Floor over crushed Rock Grouting
- D = Coal and Cinders / 10YR2/2 Coal Dust
- E = 10YR5/6 yellowish brown Silty Clay Loam, Mottles (B-horizon)
- F = 7.5YR5/4 Silt Loam, Builders Trench
- G = 10YR4/6 yellowish brown Silt Loam (A-Horizon)
- H = 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown Silty Clay Loam (B-Horizon)



Plate 5.11 Junction of house foundation and adjoining wall in Test Units 2 and 5, Site 36Hul75. View to northwest.



Plate 5.12 Test Unit 10 West Profile, showing gravel lens, Site 36Hul75.

34 cm and had an even surface, suggesting that it was a low dividing wall, probably forming a coal bin within the cellar. The concrete floor may have been laid in the twentieth century to alleviate a moisture problem, as indicated by water mottling in the subsoil.

At the rear (southwest) of the house mound, a stone-lined well was visible at the surface. The well had been filled to within 1 m of the surface. The fill was compact and contained numerous stones. Protruding from the surface of the well were several pieces of metal, including a set of handle bars from a lawn mower or baby carriage. This suggested that the well was filled when the house was demolished, in 1970. Three efforts were made to sample the fill of the well with a 4" diameter bucket auger, but none of the probes penetrated more than 30 cm below the surface of the fill before hitting obstructions.

Test Unit 3 was placed approximately 50 cm northwest of the well. Two features were uncovered, a builder's trench (Feature 1) associated with the well to the southeast and a stone foundation wall (Feature 2) that extended northwest into Test Unit 7. Large stones uncovered along the southeast edge of Test Unit 3 were part of the stone steining or lining of the well (Figures 5.17 and 5.18). The profile of the builder's trench consisted of a surface horizon of reddish brown (2.5YR4/4) silty clay loam approximately 20 cm thick, overlying a horizon of brown (7.5YR4/4) silt loam approximately 43 cm thick and a horizon of reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay loam approximately 10 cm thick. Although few artifacts were found in the builder's trench, the presence of plastic was noted in excavation Levels 5 and 6 (to a depth of 52 cm below the surface), suggesting that these three soil horizons had been disturbed during the twentieth century. This disturbance could have occurred in conjunction with modifications, such as piping water into the house, or could date from the destruction of the site. Below a depth of 52 cm below the surface was a B-horizon of yellowish red (5YR4/6) silty clay loam, which was culturally sterile.

Feature 2, the foundation wall found in the northwestern half of Test Unit 3, was further exposed in Test Unit 7. This stone wall was approximately 45 cm thick and extended to a depth of only 50 cm below the surface. It was set in the subsoil and did not contain a cellar. No separate builder's trench was observed for this wall, distinguishable from the larger builder's trench associated with the well. The Feature 2 wall line formed a right angle corner in Test Unit 3, but its walls were not oriented on the same alignment as the wall lines exposed in Test Unit 11 and Test Units 2-5-13. The 1968 map of the farmstead suggested that the house had a back porch near the well, but the orientation of this foundation suggests that it may have supported a free-standing outbuilding located near the back of the house.

## TEST UNITS 3 AND 7, NORTH PROFILE

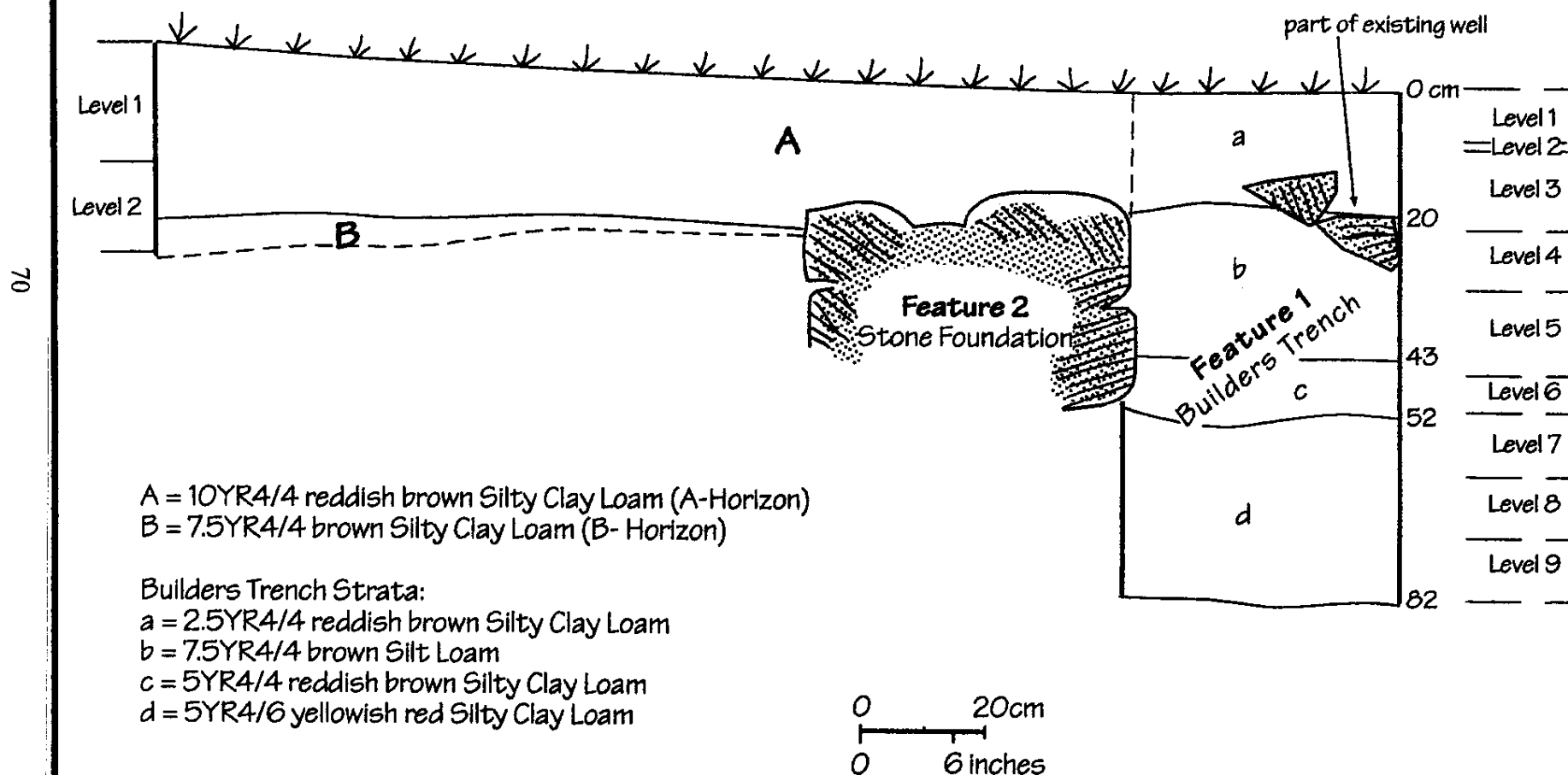
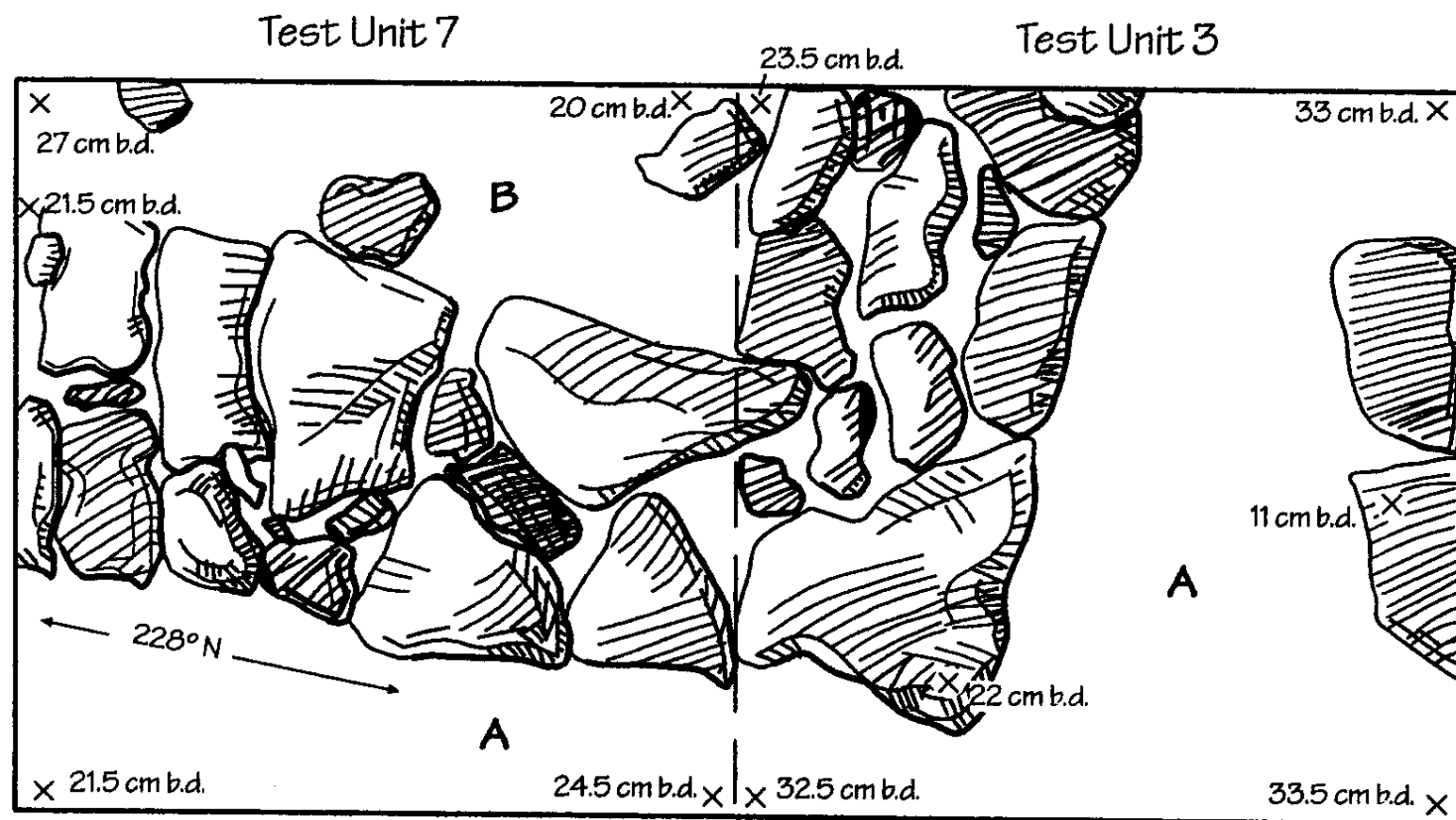



Figure 5.17 Test Units 3 and 7 North Profile of Builders Trench and Wall, Site 36Hu175

# FEATURE 2, PLAN



A = 5YR4/4 reddish brown Silty Clay Loam  
 B = 7.5YR4/4 brown Silty Clay Loam  
 = Rock

0 20cm  
 0 6 inches

GRID NORTH

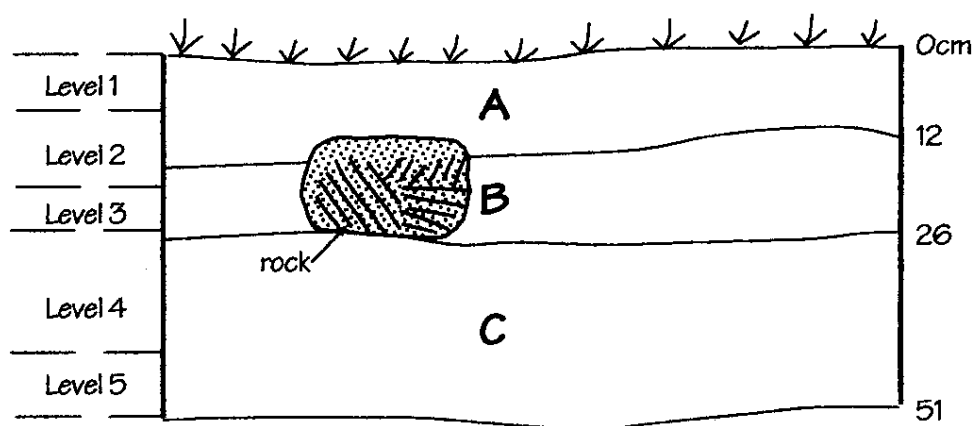
Figure 5.18 Plan of Feature 2 Foundation Wall, Test Units 3 and 7, Site 36Hu175

Test Unit 4 was placed on the mound that covered the former location of the barn. The 1966 photograph of the farmstead (Plate 5.10) showed that the barn was a two-story structure with a lower level opening into a cattle yard to the southeast. The slope of the terrain suggested that the barn may have had a bank entrance on the northwest (upslope) side. Therefore Test Unit 4 was placed near the upper edge of the slope to search for evidence of a foundation or retaining wall. The soil profile consisted of a clean fill of yellowish red (5YR4/6) silty clay loam approximately 10-15 cm thick, overlying a deposit of structural debris that contained large and small stones and mortar fragments in a matrix of yellowish red (5YR4/6) silty clay loam. Excavation extended to a depth of 70 cm below the surface, where it was halted by the inability to remove or work around several large stones. Artifacts found in the structural debris consisted primarily of nails, mortar, and brick. A large number of green glass marbles were found, suggesting that they may have been stashed in the barn. The assemblage also included a few ceramics and other domestic artifacts, but lacked chronologically diagnostic artifacts dating to the nineteenth century.

Test Units 9, 10, and 12 were placed in yard areas near the front (northeast), side (northwest), and rear corner (west) of the house foundation (Figure 5.14). Test Unit 9 was located approximately 4 m from the west corner of the house, in an area of dense secondary growth. The soil profile consisted of a surface horizon of dark yellowish brown silt loam 12-17 cm thick, overlying a buried A-horizon of strong brown silt loam approximately 12 cm thick and a B-horizon of dark yellowish brown silty clay loam (Figure 5.19). The high density of artifacts recovered from the surface horizon (156 artifacts in Level 1) suggested the presence of a midden deposit. However, the assemblage lacked chronologically diagnostic artifacts attributable to a nineteenth-century occupation. A cursory examination of the ceramics indicated that most of the 60 sherds mended to form only five vessels, including three small plates (not a matched set), a flower vase, and a large unidentified hollowware vessel. In addition, the buried A-horizon contained twentieth-century materials (2 plastic fragments), indicating that the surface horizon in this part of the yard was unlikely to contain *in situ* materials relating to the nineteenth century occupation of the site.

Test Unit 10 was placed between the house and the township road, in the front yard. An area of gravel approximately 20 cm wide and 100 cm long was exposed along the northwestern side of the test unit (Figure 5.20; Plate 5.12). This gravel lens was 5-8 cm thick and occurred within a buried A-horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) silt loam, extending from a depth of 13 cm to 27 cm below the surface, that likely represented the original yard surface. The gravel lens could represent a pathway in a formally laid out front yard of the house and the overlying horizon of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silt loam could represent soils accumulated during the occupation of the site. The surface horizon yielded 18 cut nails and three other non-diagnostic

## TEST UNIT 9, WEST PROFILE

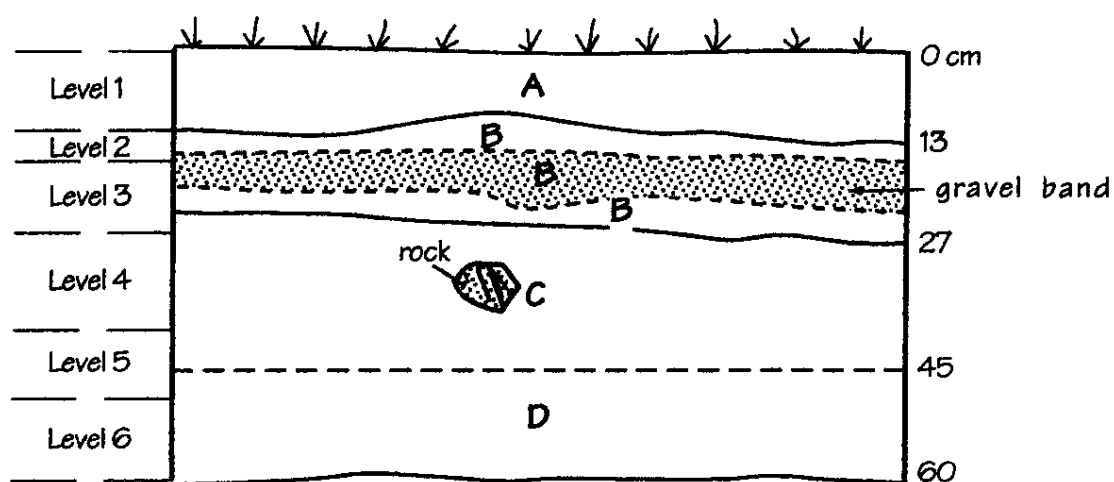


- A = 10YR4/4 dark yellow brown Silt Loam (Midden)
- B = 7.5YR4/6 strong brown Silt Loam (Ab-Horizon)
- C = 10YR4/4 dark yellow brown Silty Clay Loam (B-Horizon)

0 20cm  
0 6 inches

Figure 5.19 Test Unit 9 West Profile, Site 36Hu175

## TEST UNIT 10, WEST PROFILE



A = 7.5YR4/6 strong brown Silt Loam  
 B = 10YR3/6 dark yellow brown Silt Loam (Ab-Horizon)  
 C = 5YR4/4 reddish brown Silty Clay Loam (B-Horizon)  
 D = 5YR4/6 yellowish red Silty Clay Loam (B-Horizon)

0 20cm  
 0 6 inches

Figure 5.20 Test Unit 10 West Profile, Site 36Hu175

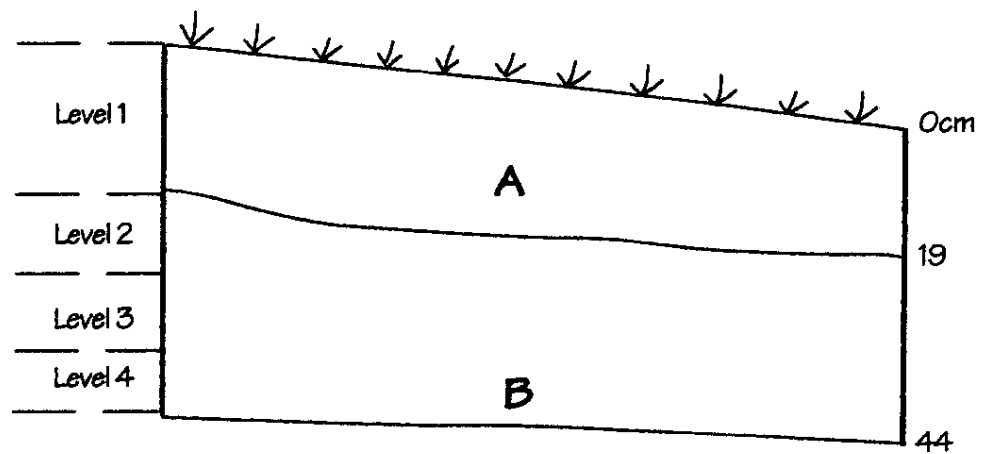
artifacts. The buried A-horizon yielded only seven artifacts, including a twentieth-century glass marble. The gravel lens could alternatively represent material deposited during the destruction of the house, marking the end of the occupation of the site. If so, the overlying horizon would represent fill deposited when the house foundation was filled and covered. Below the buried A-horizon was a B-horizon of reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay loam, which yielded only one sherd of plain whiteware and shifted to yellowish red (5YR4/6) below a depth of approximately 45 cm below the surface.

Test Unit 12 was placed in the side yard between the house and driveway, where surface conditions suggested that the ground had been heavily disturbed during the destruction of the house. The soil profile consisted of an Ap-horizon of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silty clay loam approximately 20 cm thick, overlying a culturally sterile B-horizon of reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay loam (Figure 5.21). The Ap-horizon, which yielded only three artifacts, may have been thickened by the addition of fill to cover the demolished house foundation. The low density of artifacts and lack of features suggested that this side of the house, like the front yard, may have been a formal garden area with little traffic and artifact discard.

Test Units 6 and 8 were placed in back yard, between the house and barn (Figure 5.14). Test Unit 6 was placed near the northwestern edge of the yard, among the several shovel tests that yielded relatively high artifact densities (Shovel Tests 32, 33, and 41). The soil profile consisted of an Ap-horizon of dark brown silt loam approximately 20 cm thick, overlying a B-horizon of dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. The test unit yielded a high frequency of artifacts (n=158), 12 of which were found in the B-horizon, suggesting a high degree of disturbance. However, there were no chronologically diagnostic ceramics or other artifacts dating to the nineteenth century found in either horizon and the assemblage consisted mostly of architectural materials such as flat glass and nails. Test Unit 8 was placed in the southeastern half of the back yard, near Shovel Test 20. The soil profile consisted of an Ap-horizon of dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) silt loam approximately 20 cm thick, overlying a culturally sterile B-horizon of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silty clay loam. The Ap-horizon yielded a low density of artifacts (n=31) and lacked chronologically diagnostic artifacts dating to the nineteenth century.

Test Unit 14 was placed in the southeastern periphery of the farm yard, in an area that may have formed part of the cattle yard below the barn. The soil profile consisted of an Ap-horizon of yellowish red (5YR4/6) silty clay loam approximately 13 cm thick, overlying a culturally sterile B-horizon of brown (7.5YR4/3) silty clay loam (Figure 5.22). Feature 5 was a post mold approximately 16 cm in diameter that was bordered on three sides by vertically placed rocks. It may have formed part of the fence line surrounding the cattle yard. No artifacts were found in the post mold, which had a fill of brown (7.5YR4/3) silty clay loam. The Ap-horizon

## TEST UNIT 12, NORTH PROFILE



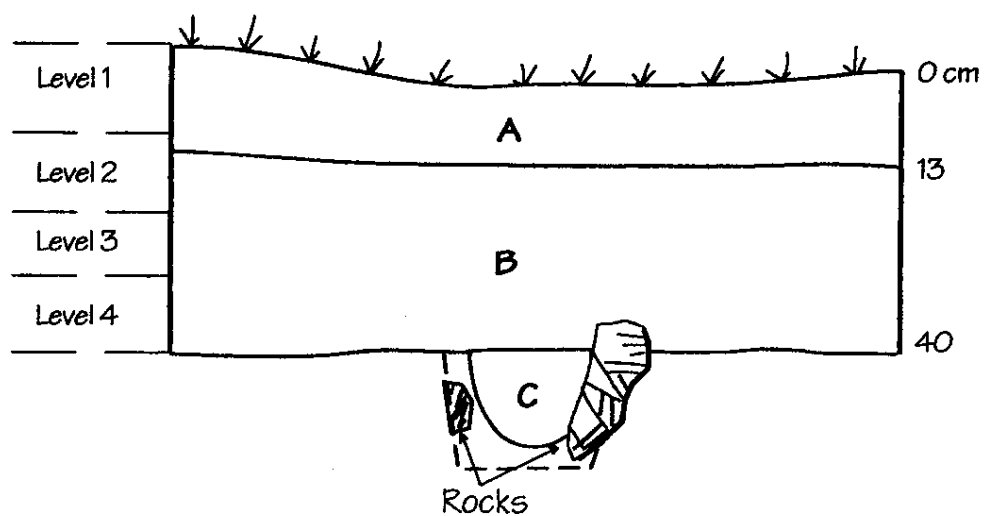
A = 7.5YR4/6 strong brown Silty Clay Loam  
(A Horizon)

B = 5YR4/4 reddish brown Silt Clay Loam  
(B-Horizon)

0 20cm  
0 6 inches

Figure 5.21 Test Unit 12 North Profile, Site 36Hu175

## TEST UNIT 14, WEST PROFILE



A = 5YR4/6 yellowish red Silty Clay Loam  
 B = 7.5YR4/3 brown Silty Clay Loam  
 C = 7.5YR4/3 brown Silty Clay Loam, Feature 5

0 20cm  
 0 6 inches

Figure 5.22 Test Unit 14 West Profile and Feature 5 Post Mold, Site 36Hu175

yielded a low density of artifacts (n=18) and lacked chronologically diagnostic artifacts dating to the nineteenth century.

In the third stage of investigation, four backhoe trenches were excavated to search for further evidence of structural foundations or other historic features at the site. Backhoe Trench 1 was placed at the location of Shovel Test 45, which had encountered unconsolidated fill extending to a depth of at least 65 cm. The unconsolidated nature of the fill suggested that it may have been a pit or foundation that was filled when the site was demolished, but the rate at which the shovel test filled with water suggested that it would not be feasible to dig a test unit at this location. A 1968 map of the project area (Department of the Army 1968; Figure 5.13) suggested that the westernmost outbuilding of the farmstead was located in this vicinity. Examination of the surface revealed raised areas to the northwest and northeast, suggesting the possible outline of a foundation. Backhoe Trench 1 was begun at the location of Shovel Test 45, excavating through a topsoil of sterile fill approximately 20 cm thick and a loosely compacted fill that yielded modern materials, including corrugated metal roofing, other metal fragments from architecture and tools, plastic sheeting, fiberglass boards, and construction timbers. Sterile subsoil was encountered at a depth of 120 cm below the surface without encountering evidence of a floor. Water was flowing into the trench from the loose fill, making it necessary to partially backfill the trench to prevent it being filled with water. Backhoe trenching was extended to the northwest and the northeast. In both directions, the loosely compacted fill extended approximately 2 m, after which the trench extended into undisturbed subsoil below the topsoil. The boundary between fill and intact soil was not a smooth vertical cut. There was no evidence of a wall constructed of stone, brick, or wood at the interface of the fill and subsoil, indicating that it formed an earthen pit extending to a depth of approximately 100-120 cm below the surface, not a structure foundation. It could have been an unlined pit dug for silage or for trash disposal, although no midden deposit or evidence of burning was found in the trench. The lack of domestic artifacts suggested that it was not a pit dug for trash disposal. It may have been used for silage during the occupation of the farm, or may have been a borrow pit excavated to provide clean fill to cover the structure foundations, then filled with material from the demolition of the nearby outbuilding.

Backhoe Trench 2 was placed at Test Unit 4, where hand excavation was unable to penetrate the structural debris of large stones. Weathering of the sides of Test Unit 4 had exposed a possible line of *in situ* stones just beyond the northwest edge of the test unit. The backhoe trench exposed the interior face of a wall built of large field stones. Extending the trench southwest along the face of the wall exposed the interior face of a corner, likely the west corner of the barn foundation (Plate 5.13). The wall faces and floor were troweled down, examined, and photographed. The soil profile consisted of a layer of clean fill approximately



Plate 5.13 Foundation wall of barn in Backhoe Trench 2, Site 36Hul75.  
View to southwest, showing interior corner.

12-15 cm thick, overlying a structural debris of large, roughly dressed stones with fragments of mortar and timbers (Figure 5.23). The structural debris extended to a depth of 102 cm below the surface, with fragments of sandy mortar and smaller stones predominating in the lowest 10 cm of the debris. Below the structural debris was an intact subsoil of reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay loam with sandstone pebbles. There was no evidence of a floor of stone or compacted earth distinct from the structural debris. The stone wall was built on a footer course that consisted of large stones outset approximately 2-3 cm from the wall line and extending into the subsoil. A builders trench, consisting of a band of dark brown (7.5YR4/3) silt loam only 1 cm wide was noted along the face of the footer course. No artifacts other than architectural materials were found in the builders trench or at the interface of the structural debris and subsoil. Several additional marbles were found in the structural debris, where glass fragments were also observed.

Examination of a photograph of the farmstead taken from the church cemetery to the southeast (Plate 5.10) suggested that an outhouse or small shed may have stood in the farm yard near the barn. Therefore, Backhoe Trench 3 was excavated along the northeast side of the barn mound to search for evidence of an outhouse or other historic features (Figure 5.14). Approximately 30-40 cm of soil was mechanically removed from an area 2-3 m wide and approximately 15 m long. The exposed surface was visually examined and areas of possible stains were cleared by shovel scraping and troweling, but no subsurface features were identified.

Backhoe Trench 4 was placed near the eastern edge of the farmstead, where the 1968 map suggested that a long outbuilding, possibly a chicken coop, was located (Figures 5.13 and 5.14). Approximately 30 cm of soil was mechanically stripped and the exposed surface was examined for features. No post molds, stains, or other features were found and no artifacts were observed in the backdirt.

### 5.3.5 Discussion and Recommendations

The artifact assemblage from the Corners Farm Site (36Hu175) was relatively small, given the level of testing at the site (Table 5.6). Although higher artifact densities were found in the northwestern part of the farm yard, no significant midden deposits were encountered. This fits with a pattern noted by one informant, that garbage from this and several other farms was hauled to a location on a neighboring farmstead that is now under water and therefore little trash would be found on the site (H. Myers, personal communication 1998). The artifact assemblage contained a relatively high proportion of architectural materials (54% of total artifacts), including both cut and wire nails. Few construction timbers were found in the fill of the barn and none were observed in the house fill, suggesting that these structures were removed, rather than demolished *in situ*. The assemblage contained a relatively low proportion of domestic artifacts

## BACKHOE TRENCH 2, NORTH PROFILE

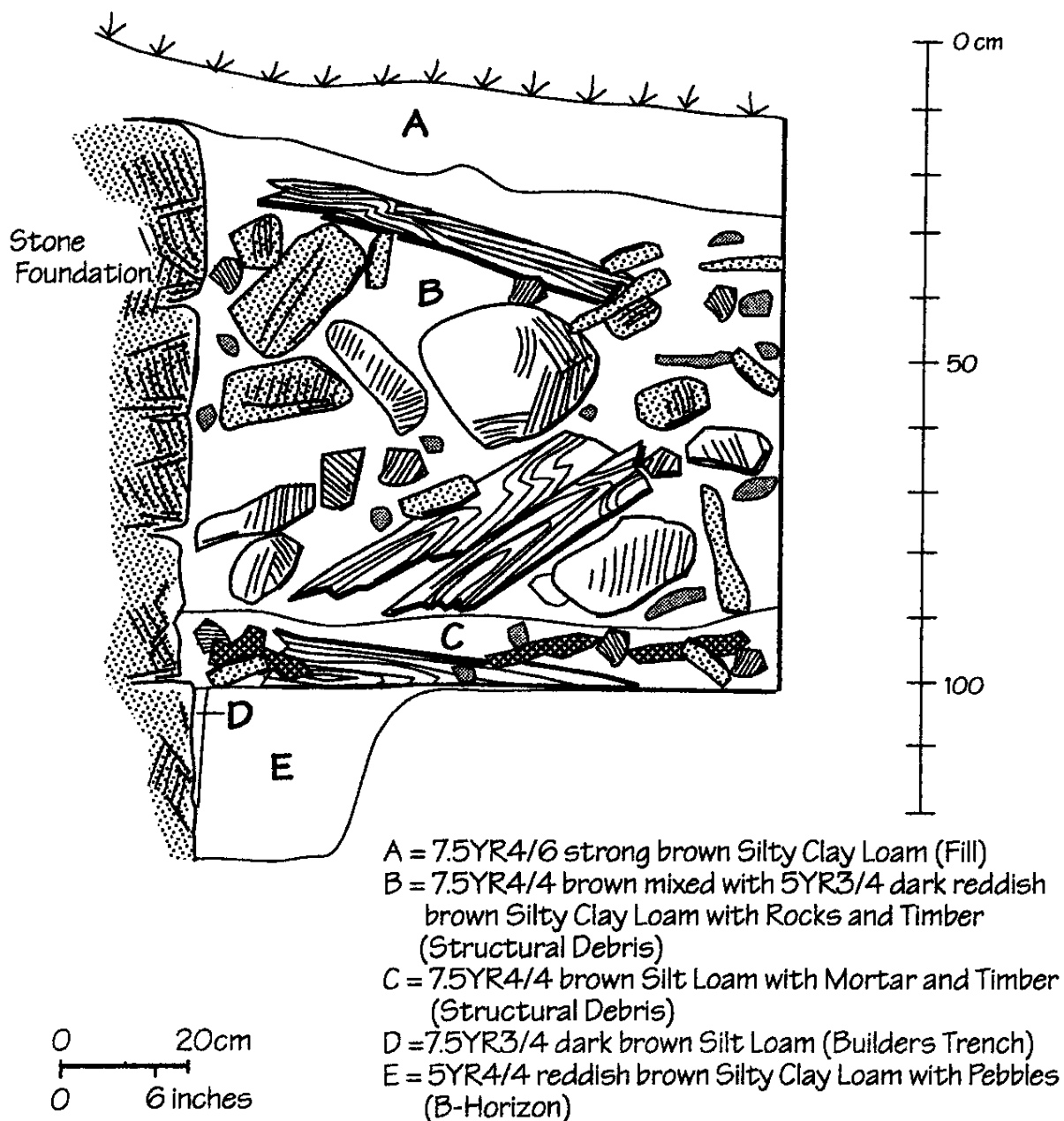


Figure 5.23 Backhoe Trench 2 North Profile of Barn Foundation, Site 36Hu175

Table 5.6  
Summary of Historic Artifacts from Test Units at Site 36Hu175, by Stratum

Artifact Type	Stratum	Clean Fill	Structural Debris	Builders Trench	Historic Overburden	A-horizon	B-horizon	TOTAL
<b>DOMESTIC</b>								
<b>Ceramics</b>								
Whiteware								
-Plain	(1820+)		4	1	31	13	4	53
-Hand-painted Floral	(1820+)				3			3
-Other Monochrome Transfer	(1830+)			1	3			4
Ironstone								
-Plain	(1840+)			1	15	6	2	24
-Embossed	(1840+)				8		1	9
Semi-porcelain								
-Plain	(1885+)					1		1
Yellow Ware								
-Plain	(1827-1930)					3		3
Redware								
-Lead Glazed	(1770+)					1		1
Stoneware								
-Salt Glazed	(1700+)		2			2	3	7
-Slipped		1				10	2	13
20-Century Ceramics								
Monochrome glaze						1		1
Ceramic Subtotal		1	6	3	60	37	12	119
<b>Other Domestic</b>								
Container Glass								
Top/Neck, narrow mouth								
-seamed lip, not threaded					3			3
Top/Neck, wide mouth								
-threaded			2		5			7
-not threaded					1		1	2
Base, scars								
-valve mark			1					1
-no scars			1	1	4			6
Body, shape								
-cylindrical			20					20
-panel						2		2
Indeterminate			3		41	1		45
Tableware Glass								
Indeterminate	1		6	2		20	1	30
Other Glass								
Unidentified Glass								
-Curved			43	1	19	20	5	88
Screw Top, Plastic			1					1
Plastic Cap			3					3
Mason Jar Lid Liner- metal w/o-ring			1			1		2
Aluminum Can Fragment						1		1
Other Domestic Subtotal	1		81	4	73	45	7	211
<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>								
Unidentified Glass								
-Flat (bubbles/patina)			1			2	1	4
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	2		179	5	15	29	5	235
Cut Nail	2		78		19	20	20	139
Wire Nail			30		1	26		57
Unidentifiable Nail			16	7		31	5	59
Insulator, ceramic							1	1
Doorknob, ceramic						1		1
Linoleum			12	2				14
Drain Pipe Fragment						2		2
Brick count			5			5		10
Brick Fragment (grams)			1329.7			30.8		1360.5
Mortar count			25	4			1	30
Mortar Fragment (grams)			212.9	37.1			2.6	252.6
Architecture Subtotal	4		346	18	35	116	33	552
Architecture Weiged Subtotal	0.0		1542.6	37.1	0.0	30.8	2.6	1613.1

Table 5.6, continued  
Summary of Historic Artifacts from Test Units at Site 36Hu175, by Stratum

Artifact Type	Stratum	Clean Fill	Structural Debris	Builders Trench	Historic Overburden	A-horizon	B-horizon	TOTAL
<b>CLOTHING</b>								
Clothing Snap, copper						1		1
Plastic Button			4				1	5
Plastic Snap			2					2
Shoe Tack				1				1
Boot, rubber			2					2
Clothing Subtotal		0	8	1	0	1	1	11
<b>HARDWARE</b>								
Screw			1					1
Fence Staple						3		3
S Hook						1		1
Horseshoe			1					1
Hardware Subtotal		0	2	0	0	4	0	6
<b>PERSONAL</b>								
Glass Marble			16			6		22
<b>BONE/SHELL</b>								
Bone count			4			1	22	27
Bone Fragment (grams)			16.1			2.2	31.2	49.5
Teeth count							5	5
Teeth (grams)							25.2	25.2
Shell count					1	1	2	4
Shell Fragment (grams)					0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8
Nuthull count			1					1
Nuthull Fragment (grams)			0.2					0.2
Bone/Shell Subtotal		0	5	0	1	2	29	37
Bone/Shell Weighed Subtotal		0.0	16.3	0.0	0.4	2.3	56.7	75.7
<b>OTHER</b>								
Timer Fragment		1						1
Strap Leather			7					7
Unidentifiable Leather			3	1				4
Battery & battery cores			1					1
Cartridge Case			4		1	1		6
Iron Rod			1				1	2
Iron Sheet			3	1		3	1	8
Aluminum Sheet			1			2		3
Iron Wire						1		1
Unidentified Iron			8		1	1		10
Nylon Netting			1					1
Plastic Fragment			6		3	2		11
Styrofoam Fragment			1					1
Unidentifiable Melted Glass			3					3
Wood, unidentifiable- count			7					7
Wood, unidentifiable (grams)			12.7					12.7
Other Subtotal		1	46	2	5	10	2	66
<b>TOTAL</b>		7	510	28	174	221	84	1024
<b>Weighed TOTAL</b>		0.0	1571.6	37.1	0.4	33.1	59.3	1701.5

Clean Fill includes: Test Unit 2 Level 1, TU 4 L 1, and TU 11 L 1  
Structural Debris includes: Test Unit 2 Levels 2-4, TU 4 L 2-6, TU 5 L 1-4, TU 7 Feature 2, and TU 11 L 1-4  
Builders Trench includes: Test Unit 3 Levels 2-9 (including Feature 1), TU 5 L 5 & 6, TU 11 Feature 4, and TU 14 Feat 5  
Historic Overburden includes: Test Unit 9 Level 1 and TU 10 L 1  
A-horizon includes: Test Unit 3 Level 1, TU 6 L 1 & 2, TU 7 L 1 & 2, TU 8 L 1 & 2, TU 9 L 2, TU 10 L 2 & 3, TU 12 L 1 & 2, TU 13 L 1-3, and TU 14 L 1  
B-horizon includes: Test Unit 6 Level 3-5, TU 8 L 3 & 4, TU 9 L 3-5, TU 10 L 4-6, TU 12 L 3 & 4, TU 13 L 4-6, and TU 14 L 2-4

(32% of total artifacts). Although ceramics types made during the nineteenth century were found at the site, these types continued to be made into the twentieth century. The artifact assemblage contained no chronologically diagnostic ceramics, i.e., types datable specifically to the nineteenth century occupation of the site. Whiteware and ironstone were the predominant ceramic types, although few decorated styles were represented in either ware. The presence of various tableware glass fragments suggested that these materials supplemented the ceramic tablewares in the twentieth century. Twentieth-century materials were present throughout the artifact assemblage. One unusual type of artifact was the glass marbles. These were roughly formed spheres of translucent green glass in two sizes. Several sources indicated that they were glass pellets shipped as raw material for a nearby fiberglass company, with the larger spheres being the older ones. Their presence on the site suggests that site occupants may have been employed in or had other links to the fiberglass industry, but on the site these artifacts probably functioned as marbles.

Phase II testing at the Corners Farm Site, 36Hu175, confirmed the locations of the principal buildings at the site, the house and barn. It indicated that light to moderate densities of artifacts were present in the farm yard, but that the artifact assemblage consisted predominantly of architectural materials and non-diagnostic or twentieth-century artifacts. No potentially significant archaeological deposits relating to the nineteenth-century occupation of the site were found. The site did not demonstrate a potential to yield significant information relating to the locally famous Brumbaugh family or other nineteenth-century occupants of the site. Therefore the site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological work is recommended.

## **5.4 Site 36Hu176, Upper Corners Church**

### **5.4.1 Description of Project Area**

Site 36Hu176 encompasses the Upper Corners Church and Cemetery, located in Penn Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. The site is located on the southwest side of the township road, approximately 20 m from the current shore of Raystown Lake (Figure 5.1). Before the Lake was built, it was situated near the edge of a high terrace, where the road forked to lead to two farmsteads on the bottomland along the Raystown Branch. The vicinity of the site was covered with secondary growth at the time of the Phase II survey, ranging from small shrubs to trees approximately 15-20 cm in diameter. The terrain sloped slightly down to the east. Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Raritan silt loam, 2-10% slopes (USDA 1978, Sheet 39). The Raritan series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils on stream terraces, formed in old soil material deposited by streams (USDA 1978:43).

At the time of the Phase II survey, the front part of the property, where the church once stood, was relatively level terrain and no structural foundations were visible. On the back half of the property, where the cemetery had been located, depressions were visible, marking the locations of graves. Two overgrown evergreen bushes were also present. They corresponded to the locations of two shrubs marked on the map that accompanied the 1968 cemetery relocation plan (Department of the Army 1968) and were used to help identify the locations of specific graves.

#### 5.4.2 Background Research

The Upper Corners Church was a branch of the German Baptist Brethren Church (Dunkers) at James Creek. The church for members living on the Raystown Branch, known as the "Bethel House" or "Corner" was built in 1873 (Home Mission Board 1924:110). The church was a small frame structure, measuring 30' x 36' (9.1 x 11 m), made of timbers cut and planed by the members (Kaylor 1981:96). It was situated on land owned by John Brumbaugh, on the dividing line between the upper and lower Corner farmsteads worked by two of his sons, Benjamin and Henry. The church was situated towards the front of a small lot, with a graveyard behind it where some church members were buried. Although members of the Brumbaugh family were involved with the congregation at this church, they also continued to worship at the church at James Creek and were buried in the Family graveyard at "Timothy Meadows" the home farmstead.

The prospects of the Upper Corners Church looked promising at first, but by 1924 the congregation had shrunk to a few members (Home Mission Board 1924:110). Among the marked graves in the cemetery, the oldest were two graves dating to 1878 and the most recent was a grave dating to 1914. The congregation may have continued until 1948, when the church building was removed and some of its furnishings were sold off (Kaylor 1981:97). The cemetery continued to be maintained by descendants of those buried there, and the lot was under the care of the adjacent property owners (Department of the Army 1968).

The Upper Corners Cemetery was one of 13 cemeteries that were expected to be inundated by raising the lake to the projected 815' elevation (Department of the Army 1995). A cemetery removal plan was therefore implemented to remove known graves before they were covered by the lake (Department of the Army 1968). Two photographs of the property in 1966 showed that the grave stones were visible but the church building had been removed (Plates 5.10 and 5.14). Twenty-seven graves were identified at the Upper Corners Cemetery (Department of the Army 1968). However, the lake was only raised to an elevation of 786', leaving this site above water.



Plate 5.14 Overview of the Upper Corners Cemetery, Site 36Hul76,  
looking southwest from the road across the area where the church stood.

### 5.4.3 Field Methodology

Phase II testing at Site 36Hu176 focused on testing the location of the church for archaeological remains through the hand excavation of shovel tests and test units. Testing of the front part of the property, where the church had stood, consisted of the excavation of shovel tests that measured 50 cm x 50 cm and were excavated in natural soil levels. Test units measured 1 m x 1 m (39" x 39") and were excavated in 10 cm levels within natural strata. Excavation extended at least one level into sterile subsoil. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4" mesh and recovered artifacts were bagged by provenience unit and level for analysis. Test unit profiles were drawn and photographed. Wall lines and other features were mapped and photographed. Shovel test transects were laid out roughly parallel to the township road. Test unit excavations were laid out on the same orientation.

### 5.4.4 Phase II Field Survey

The first stage of field survey consisted of the excavation of shovel tests at 5 m intervals across the property. Three transects of shovel tests (Shovel Tests 1-5 and 16-25; Figure 5.24) covered the front part of the property. In addition, two shovel tests from later transects (Shovel Tests 36 and 47) were located within the remnant cattle fence that marked the southeastern edge of the property. Five of the shovel tests excavated on the church property were culturally sterile, eight shovel tests yielded low densities of artifacts (1-3 per shovel test) and only four shovel tests yielded higher densities. These were Shovel Test 5 (n=42), Shovel Test 17 (n=13), Shovel Test 18 (n=5) and Shovel Test 22 (n=6). Most of the shovel tests revealed a soil profile with an Ap-horizon of brownish yellow (10YR6/8) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt loam approximately 24-33 cm deep, overlying a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt loam or reddish yellow (5YR6/8) sandy loam. In Shovel Tests 21 and 22, three soil strata were observed, including a surface horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam over a second horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt loam and a subsoil of yellowish red (5YR4/6) sandy clay loam.

In the second stage of field testing, three test units were excavated. Test Unit 1 was placed in the northeastern corner of the property near Shovel Test 5, which yielded a high density of artifacts, mostly flat glass. The profile consisted of an A-horizon of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam with coal and cinders that was 9-20 cm thick, overlying a B-horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam (Figure 5.25). Artifacts included non-diagnostic sherds of plain whiteware and plain ironstone, as well as numerous container glass fragments, nails, and

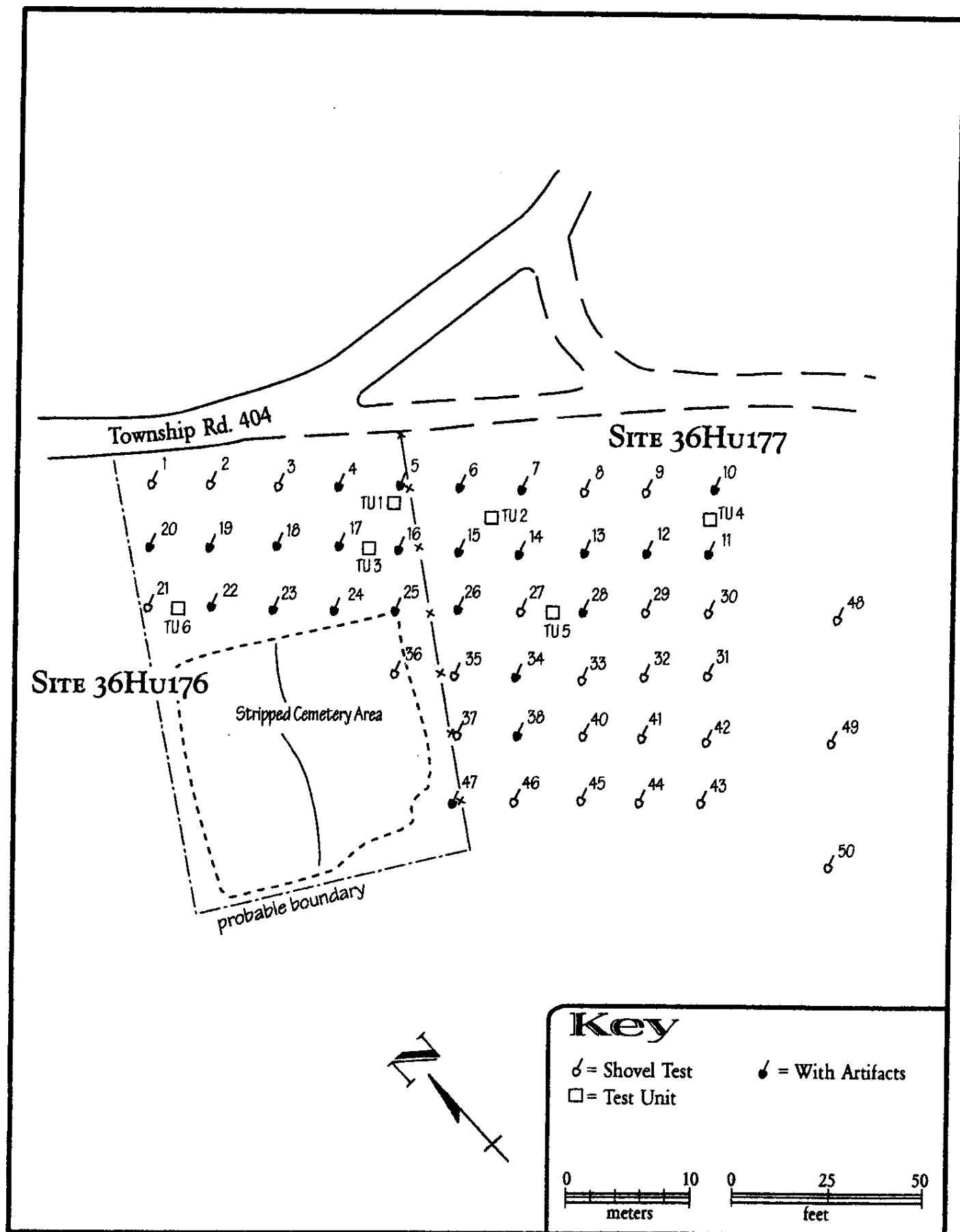
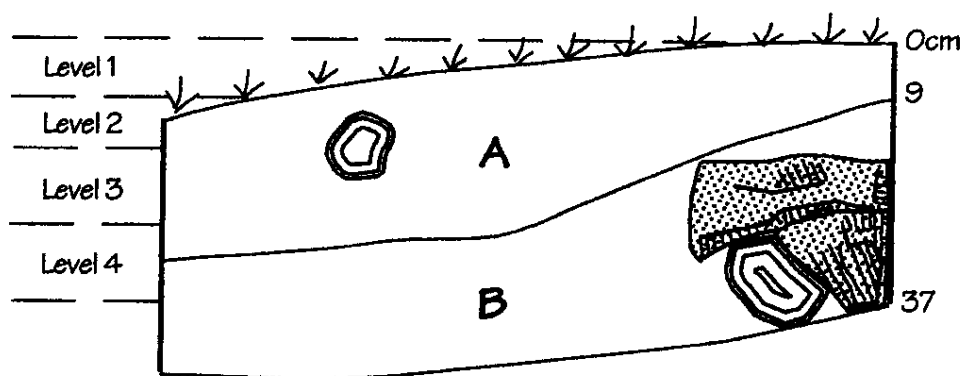




Figure 5.24 Map of Sites 36Hu176 and 36Hu177, Showing Phase II Test Locations

## TEST UNIT 1, EAST PROFILE



A = 10YR2/2 very dark brown Silt Loam  
with Cinders (A-Horizon)

B = 10YR4/4 dark yellow brown Sandy Loam  
(B-Horizon)

 = Rock  
 = Root

0 20cm  
0 6 inches

Figure 5.25 Test Unit 1 East Profile, Site 36Hu176

unidentifiable iron. Most of the ironstone sherds mended to form a single plate with a partial maker's mark.

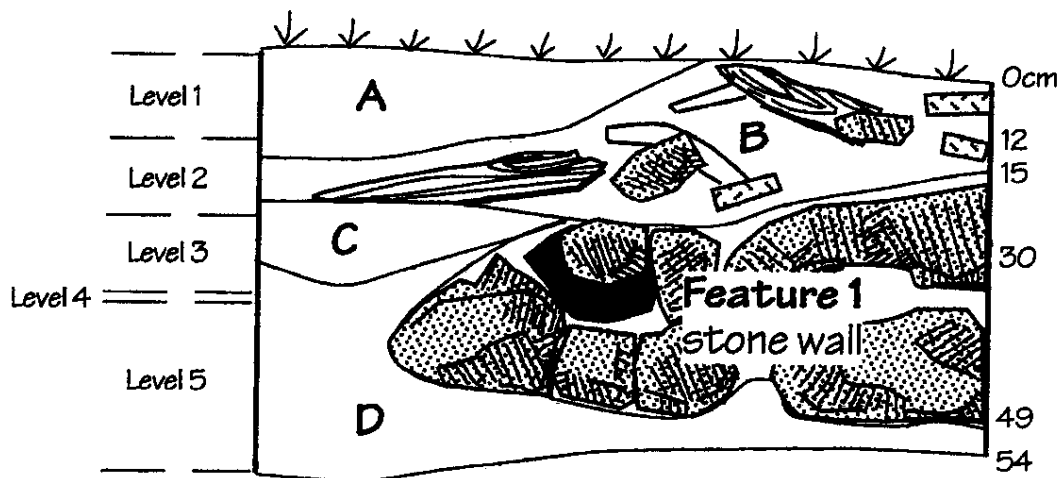
Test Unit 3 was placed near Shovel Test 13, which yielded a high density of artifacts. The soil profile consisted of a thin A-horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam approximately 6 cm thick, suggesting that this area had never been plowed. The A-horizon overlaid a culturally sterile B-horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay loam, changing to yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay loam at a depth of approximately 20 cm below the surface. The A-horizon yielded one sherd of plain pearlware, in addition to ten nails and two fragments of flat glass.

Test Unit 6 was placed between Shovel Tests 21 and 22, each of which had three soil horizons. The soil profile revealed a fill layer of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt loam that was up to 15 cm deep in the southern part of the test unit, overlying a deposit of structural debris consisting of large stones with sandy mortar fragments and traces of whitewash or plaster, in a matrix of brown (7.5YR4/4) silt loam extending to a depth of 22 cm below the surface (Figure 5.26). Below this structural debris, part of an intact foundation wall (Feature 1) was exposed, extending east-west across the northern edge of the test unit (Plate 5.15). South of the wall line was a layer of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silt loam, likely the former A-horizon, overlying a B-horizon of yellowish brown (5YR4/6) silt loam. Artifacts, including flat glass, nails, and mortar fragments, were found in the fill, structural debris, and A-horizon. In addition, two plastic buttons were found in the fill. The wall likely represented part of the foundation of the church, confirming that it was situated on the front half of the property. The foundation wall was probably destroyed when the church structure was removed, in 1948.

#### 5.4.5 Discussion and Recommendations

Phase II excavations confirmed that a structure, the church, had stood on the front half of the property and had been removed. Very few artifacts were recovered from the site, other than architectural materials such as nails and flat glass (Table 5.7). A concentration of coal and cinders at the front edge of the property could have come from fires in either the church or adjacent school. In either case, it yielded few artifacts. The portion of the site where the church once stood does not have the potential to contain significant archaeological deposits and no further work is recommended in this area. The back half of the property, where the cemetery was located, was examined separately (Rue and Diamanti 1998).

## TEST UNIT 6, WEST PROFILE




A = 10YR5/8 yellow brown Silt Loam (Fill)

B = 7.5YR4/4 brown Silt Loam with  
Structural Debris

C = 7.5YR4/6 strong brown Silt Loam  
(A-Horizon)

D = 5YR4/6 yellow brown Silt Loam  
(B-Horizon)

 = Rock

0 20cm  
0 6 inches

Figure 5.26 Test Unit 6 West Profile of Foundation Wall, Site 36Hu176



Plate 5.15 Foundation wall of church in Test Unit 6, Site 36Hul76.  
View to west.

Table 5.7  
Summary of Phase II Artifacts from Sites 36Hu176 and 36Hu177

Artifact Type	36Hu176	36Hu177	TOTAL
<b>DOMESTIC</b>			
<b>Ceramics</b>			
Pearlware			
-Plain (1780-1840)	1		1
Whiteware			
-Plain (1820+)	4	11	15
-Blue Shell-edged (1820-1860)		1	1
Ironstone			
-Plain (1840+)	10		10
<b>Ceramics Subtotal</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Other Domestic</b>			
Container Glass			
Top/Neck, narrow mouth			
-seamed lip, not threaded	4		4
Body, shape			
-cylindrical	107		107
Tableware Glass			
Indeterminate	4		4
Other Glass			
Unidentified Glass			
-Curved	1		1
Can Fragment	1	1	2
Pull Tab	1		1
<b>Other Domestic Subtotal</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>			
Unidentified Glass			
-Flat (bubbles/patina)	5	4	9
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	49	107	156
Cut Nail	79	2	81
Wire Nail	28		28
Unidentifiable Nail	8	1	9
Mortar	3		3
Mortar weight (grams)	4.5		4.5
<b>Architecture Subtotal</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>CLOTHING</b>			
Iron Button	1		1
Plastic Button	2		2
<b>Clothing Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>OTHER</b>			
Iron Sheet	3		3
Unidentified Iron	7	1	8
<b>Other Subtotal</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>446</b>

## 5.5 Site 36Hu177, Upper Corners School

### 5.5.1 Description of Project Area

The Upper Corners School (Site 36Hu176) lies in Penn Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. The site is located on the southwest side of the junction of Township Roads 404 and 416, approximately 20 m from the current shore of Raystown Lake (Figure 5.1). Before the Lake was built, it was situated at the edge of a high terrace, overlooking the bottom land along the Raystown Branch. The vicinity of the site was covered with secondary forest at the time of the Phase II survey. The terrain sloped slightly down to the east. Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Raritan silt loam, 2-10% slopes (USDA 1978, Sheet 39). The Raritan series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils on stream terraces, formed in old soil material deposited by streams (USDA 1978:43).

### 5.5.2 Background Research

Background research at the Huntingdon County Historical Society, in county histories, and other sources, yielded no specific information on this school house. Small school houses were common in rural areas, following the development of the public school system. As a young man Henry Brumbaugh taught in several such schools in the Raystown area, noting the number of children attending in his diaries.

Examination of historic maps of the project area showed that a school house had been located in different positions in relation to the road junction. On the 1856 map (Alexandria 1856; Figure 5.3), a school house is shown on the northeast side, above the intersection. On the 1873 map (Pomeroy 1873; Figure 5.5) a school is shown on the southwest side, adjacent to the German Baptist Church. On the 1904 map (USGS 1904; Figure 5.6), a church is shown on the southwest side and a second marked structure, possibly a school, is shown on the east side, south of the intersection. These data suggest that a school served the community at this intersection, but may have been relocated each time a new structure was built. The current project area is the lot adjacent to the church, corresponding to the 1873 map location. The other two school locations could not be investigated, now being partially or wholly below the lake.

Interviews with local informants also provided contradictory information about the school. One informant indicated that we were excavating (Site 36Hu177) where he attended school in the 1950s (W. Cramer, personal communication 1998). He remembered that wood for the stove was stored in the crawl space under the building (possibly under a porch). Another

informant indicated that in the 1950s it was a brick school house, located across the road from the church graveyard (H. Myers, personal communication 1998).

### 5.5.3 Field Methodology

Field survey consisted of the excavation of shovel tests and test units. Shovel tests measured 50 cm x 50 cm and were excavated at 5 m intervals across the site area, with three additional shovel tests excavated at 15 m intervals at the site periphery (Figure 5.24). They were excavated in natural strata. Test units measured 1 m x 1 m and were excavated in 10 cm levels within natural strata. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4" hardware mesh and the residue examined for artifacts. Artifacts were bagged according to unit and level. Test unit profiles were drawn and photographed.

### 5.5.4 Phase II Field Survey

In the first stage of field survey, shovel tests were excavated at 5 m intervals, in transects roughly parallel to the abandoned roadway. Below a thin humus of forest floor litter, the soil profiles were characterized by an Ap-horizon (plow zone) of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4 to 10YR4/6) silt loam approximately 20-33 cm thick, overlying a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay loam. Most of the shovel tests were culturally sterile. Only 12 of 32 shovel tests yielded artifacts and most of these were located in the first two transects adjacent to the roadway (Figure 5.24). Further testing was therefore concentrated in this area.

In the second stage of investigation, test units were placed in areas where shovel testing indicated the potential for archaeological resources. Test Unit 2 was placed between Shovel Tests 7 and 15, both of which yielded relatively high counts of flat glass. The soil profile consisted of an Ap-horizon of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam approximately 15 cm thick, overlying a culturally sterile B-horizon of strong brown (7.5YR4/6 to 7.5YR5/6) sandy loam, which became increasingly reddish with depth. The Ap-horizon yielded 38 fragments of flat glass, together with one shell-edged and two plain whiteware sherds that may represent a single vessel dating to the nineteenth century.

Test Unit 4 was placed near Shovel Test 10, which had yielded four ceramics, all plain whiteware sherds. The test unit soil profile consisted of an Ap-horizon of brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay loam with sandstone and shale cobbles extending to a depth of 33 cm below the surface. Below this was a B-horizon of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy clay loam with sandstone and shale cobbles and gravel, becoming increasingly reddish in color with depth. The

Ap-horizon yielded 11 fragments of flat glass, together with two sherds of plain whiteware and one unidentifiable piece of metal.

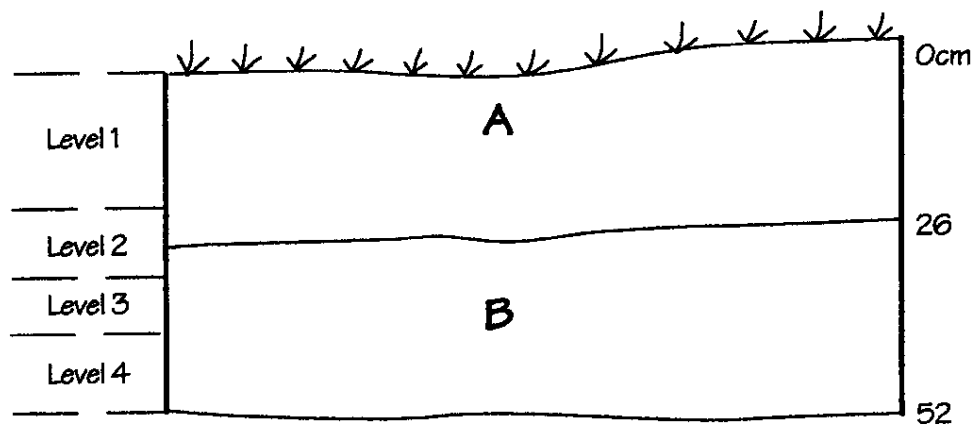
Test Unit 5 was placed near Shovel Test 28, which had yielded two ceramics, two plain whiteware sherds. The test unit soil profile consisted of an Ap-horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam approximately 26 cm thick, overlying a B-horizon of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy clay loam (Figure 5.27). The Ap-horizon yielded only three fragments of flat glass. Excavation was extended several levels into the B-horizon because two possible prehistoric flakes were recovered in the first level of the B-horizon. However, they were later determined to be natural materials.

#### 5.5.5 Discussion and Recommendations

Survey at Site 36Hu177 indicated a very light historic occupation of the property adjacent to the German Baptist Church. Examination of historic maps suggested that a school house existed at this location in 1873 and was located there for some period between 1856 and 1904. Examination of the surface revealed no evidence of a foundation or structural remains on the relatively clear forest floor and Phase II testing revealed no trace of the structure location. The artifact assemblage from the site consisted primarily of flat glass, which could be from the demolition of the school house or could reflect a large number of window panes broken and replaced during the occupation of the school house (Table 5.7). The only chronologically diagnostic artifact dating to the nineteenth century was a single sherd of blue shell-edged whiteware.

The Phase II survey indicated that only very low artifact densities occurred across the site. Additional testing may reveal evidence of a structure foundation, indicating the location and dimensions of the former school house, but is unlikely to yield significant information relating to nineteenth-century school houses. Therefore the site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is recommended at Site 36Hu177.

## TEST UNIT 5, WEST PROFILE



A = 10YR4/4 dark yellow brown Silt Loam  
B = 7.5YR5/6 strong brown Sandy Clay Loam

0 20cm  
0 6 inches

Figure 5.27 Test Unit 5 West Profile, Site 36Hu177

## 6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 Summary

A Phase Ib archaeological survey was conducted to sample a 70-acre archaeologically sensitive area associated with proposed construction of a conference center and related facilities at the Upper Corners Peninsula at Raystown Lake Recreation Area. The Phase Ib survey was a follow-up to a previous Phase Ia investigation conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District in 1995 (Department of the Army 1995). Background research included an examination of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS) files, as well as relevant county and local histories, historic maps and atlases, and general references on the historic and prehistoric context of the region. A recorded prehistoric site (36Hu55) was noted within the project area. No historic sites were recorded within the project area, but eight resources, including five farmsteads, a church, a cemetery, and a school were identified in the Phase Ia survey (Department of the Army 1995) through historic atlas research and site visits. The project area was considered to have a moderate probability for containing prehistoric archaeological sites due to its upland topographic setting on a level area adjacent to the alluvial bottomland of the Raystown Branch. The sites that would be expected to occur in an area of this type would most likely be of small size and have low artifact densities. Therefore it was assumed that close interval testing would most likely detect these sites.

The project area was considered to have a high probability for containing significant historic archaeological remains. The area was documented as having contained historic structures at one time and, in consultation with the Pennsylvania BHP, four historic resources were deemed worthy of Phase II testing.

The Phase Ib project area included a 70-acre area that was considered sensitive for cultural resources. A 3-acre area in the expected vicinity of previously recorded prehistoric Site 36Hu55 was surveyed, and five acres of level ground in the northern peninsula were subjected to plowing, discing, and pedestrian surface survey. This left 62 acres from which to choose a 10% sample, including a 1-acre sample square in the southern peninsula north of the known site in upland terrain and five sample squares in the northern peninsula (four were 1-acre squares and one was a 1.2-acre square).

Phase II survey focused on the investigation of four historic sites that had been identified through background research and field view in the Phase Ia survey and deemed to have the potential to contain significant information. These sites included the Weight Farm (36Hu174), the Corners Farm (36Hu175), the German Baptist Brethren Church (or Upper Corners Church,

36Hu176), and the Upper Corners School (36Hu177). Phase II field survey techniques included a combination of shovel test and test unit excavations and mechanical stripping.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

The Phase Ib survey confirmed the location of the previously recorded prehistoric Site 36Hu55 on the southern peninsula in an upland bench context near the present shore of Raystown Lake. The site is a lithic scatter in the Ap-horizon, with relatively high artifact density. Site 36Hu55 is potentially eligible for the National Register and it is recommended that it be subjected to Phase II testing if it is to be impacted by the proposed project. The remainder of resources found in the Phase Ib survey were isolated finds not potentially eligible for the National Register. Except for Site 36Hu55, no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Phase II testing at Site 36Hu174, the Weight Farm, confirmed the location of a stone foundation, which may have supported the original log house, and a concrete block foundation, which would have supported an addition to the house, as well as a concrete block structure built over a modern well casing. No discrete archaeological deposits with the potential to yield significant information were identified. The site is not potentially eligible for the National Register and no further archaeological work is recommended at Site 36Hu174.

Phase II testing at Site 36Hu175, the Corners Farm, confirmed the locations of the stone foundation walls of the house and the barn, as well as the location of a stone-lined well. Testing of the farm yard revealed no archaeological evidence of additional outbuildings, other features, or discrete deposits relating to the nineteenth century occupation of the site. The site is not potentially eligible for the National Register and no further archaeological work is recommended at Site 36Hu175.

Phase II testing at Site 36Hu176, the German Baptist Brethren or Upper Corners Church, confirmed the location of the stone foundation of the church on the front part of the lot. No potentially significant archaeological resources were found. The church area is not potentially eligible for the National Register and no further work is recommended for this part of Site 36Hu176. The cemetery that was associated with this church would have formed part of the same site. However, the portion of the church lot occupied by the cemetery was examined in a separate study for the presence of unmarked graves (Rue and Diamanti 1998).

Phase II testing at Site 36Hu177, the Upper Corners School, yielded no archaeological evidence of the structure that was located on this site c. 1873. Low to moderate densities of

artifacts were found, but no structural remains or other features were uncovered. The site is not potentially eligible for the National Register and no further archaeological work is recommended at Site 36Hu177.

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### **7.3 Institutions and Individuals Consulted**

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    Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey files

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Beeghly Library, Juniata College, Huntingdon

    Robert R. Bleil, Head of Public Services

    Papers of Henry B. Brumbaugh

Federal Census Records

Pattee Library, Pennsylvania State University, University Park

Frank Norris, Informant

Harriet McCall, Informant

Casper C. Myers, Informant

Helen M. Myers, Informant

William Cramer, Informant

**8.1 Resumes of Key Personnel**

**PROGRAM MANAGER**

**Professional  
Profile**

David J. Rue  
Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc.

**Years of Experience**

17

**Expertise**

Dr. Rue co-manages the Cultural Resource program of Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc. and serves as Project Manager and Principal Investigator on archaeological projects. Dr. Rue has 17 years experience as a participant in cultural resource projects and specializes in paleoecology and palynology. He has supervised preparation of over 150 technical reports, and has also provided management for large, multi-disciplinary environmental projects. His background has been multi-regional, and his client base has been diverse (gas pipelines, highways, fiber optics, federal facilities, power, and more).

**Education**

Ph.D. 1986, Anthropology, Geology Minor, The Pennsylvania State University  
M.A. 1982, Anthropology, The Pennsylvania State University  
B.A. 1978, Sociology/Anthropology, History, Clarion State College

**Key Projects**

**Market Expansion Gas Pipeline Project, Ohio, West Virginia, and Virginia**  
Cultural Resource Surveys for Market-Expansion Project, Multiple Natural Gas Facilities in Ohio, West Virginia, and Virginia, for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

**Indefinite Quantity Contract for Cultural Resources, Baltimore District USACE**  
Cultural Resource Services for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, Including Task Orders at Fort Ritchie in Washington County, Maryland; New Cumberland Depot in Crawford County, Pennsylvania; and others.

**Sandts Eddy Pipeline River Crossing, Northampton County, Pennsylvania**  
Archaeological Data Recovery at 3 Sites in Northampton County, Pennsylvania for Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation, including historic Hahn Mill (36 Nm 125) and Prehistoric Sandts Eddy (36 Nm 12) and Padula (36 Nm 15).

**Line A-5 Gas Pipeline Replacement in Southern Tier New York State**  
Phase I Survey for Multiple Segments and Facilities on Line A-5 Gas Pipeline in Southern Tier New York State for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

**M-59 Highway Expansion Project, Livingston County, Michigan**  
Cultural Resource Surveys (Archaeology and Architectural History) of 14-Mile Highway Segment (M-59) in Livingston County, Michigan for the Michigan Department of Transportation.

**Carlstadt Pipeline in the Hackensack Meadowlands, Bergen County, New Jersey**  
Phase I Archaeological Survey Including Extensive Geomorphological and Paleoecological Studies for Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation's 1.5-mile Pipeline in the Hackensack Meadowlands, Bergen County, New Jersey.

**Cincinnati Airport Runway Expansion Project, Boone County, Kentucky**  
Phase I Survey of 250 Acres, Phase II Testing, and Mitigation of an Adena Habitation Site for Landrum & Brown and the Cincinnati Airport.

**Gas Pipeline Crossing, Tennessee River in Hardin County, Tennessee**  
Phase I Archaeological Survey and Deep Testing for Gas Pipeline River Crossing of the Tennessee River in Hardin County, Tennessee for Columbia Gulf Transmission Corporation.

**ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Professional Profile**      **Melissa Diamanti**  
Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc.

**Years of Experience**      **6**

**Expertise**      Dr. Diamanti has worked for Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc. as a Principal Investigator since 1991. She combines extensive experience in Mesoamerican archaeology with more recent experience in eastern U.S. prehistory and history. She has used her strong background in cultural ecology in the development of regional archaeological predictive models. She has directed Phase I, II and III surveys at prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.

**Education**      Ph.D. 1991, Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University  
M.A. 1980, Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University  
B.A. 1976, Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania

**Key Projects**      **Mon/Fayette Expressway, Fayette**  
Predictive Model for Archaeological Resources, Mon/Fayette Expressway, Fayette, Washington, and Allegheny Counties, Pennsylvania for Skelly and Loy, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission .

**U.S. Route 202, Sections 700**  
Predictive Model for Archaeological Resources, Phase I Survey, U.S. Route 202, Section 700, Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania for Parsons Brinckerhoff and Pennsylvania Department of Transportation District 6-0.

**Site 36-Bk-621**  
Archaeological Data Recovery, Site 36Bk621, S.R. 3040 (Park Road), Borough of Wyomissing, Berks County, Pennsylvania for McCormick Taylor, Associates, the Berks County Commissioners, and Pennsylvania Department of Transportation District 5-0.

**U.S. Route 202, Section 600**  
Phase I and II Archaeological Survey, Proposed Highway Improvements, U.S. Route 202, Section 600, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania for Parsons Brinckerhoff and Pennsylvania Department of Transportation District 6-0.

**U.S. Army Reserve Training Center**  
Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Survey, Proposed AMSA/ECS Site, U.S. Army Reserve Training Center, Geneva, Crawford County, Pennsylvania for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.

**Lost River Suction**  
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed Construction of 2.0 Miles of Line WB (Loop), Lost River Suction, Hardy County, West Virginia for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

**Line V-50**  
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed 4.6 Mile Replacement of Line V-50, Mahoning County, Ohio for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

**Proposed Construction of Line SM-123**  
Phase II Archaeological Survey, Proposed Construction of Line SM-123, Mingo and Wyoming Counties, West Virginia for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

**Site 28-Sx-291**  
Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 28-Sx-291, Routes 23 and 94 Intersection Improvements, Sussex County, New Jersey for New Jersey Department of Transportation.

## 8.2 Artifact Inventory

Laboratory identification and classification of artifacts was performed as described below.

### Prehistoric Artifacts

Lithics: Laboratory classification of the lithic artifacts involved the identification of each lithic artifact by two criteria: lithic type and source material. The source materials include jasper, rhyolite, various cherts, flint, sandstone, siltstone, quartz/quartzite, other less common materials. Each lithic artifact could have been identified as belonging to one of the following categories including: projectile point, drill, end scraper, side scraper, other tools, preform, primary trimming flake, bifacial thinning flakes, and other (fire-cracked rock, ground stone tools, etc.)

### Historic Artifacts

Glass: Glass was categorized by artifact type, shape, and color. Glass artifact types included flat glass, container glass, tableware, other glass, and unidentifiable glass. Container glass was classified by shape (eg. panel, cylindrical, square, etc.) and color. In addition, the age of container glass was estimated from the presence of chronologically diagnostic attributes such as pontil scars (pre-1904), applied-tops (pre-1904), seamed lips (post-1904), and machine-made cut-off scars or valve marks (post-1904).

Ceramic: Ceramics were categorized according to type of fragment, type of paste, and decoration present. Fragment types included rim, body, and base. Paste types included pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, semi-porcelain, porcelain, redware, yellow ware, creamware, stoneware, and unidentified earthenware. Types of decoration included salt glaze, slipped, plain, edged, annular, sponge/spatter, mocha, hand-painted, transfer print (monochrome, polychrome), and decals.

Metal: Metal was divided into two basic categories, function known and function unknown. Items with a known function included nails (wrought, cut, wire), hinges, buckles, tools, cans, screws, and others. Items of unknown function were subdivided into sheet, rod, wire, and unidentifiable; and then categorized as to type of metal (iron, steel, copper, brass, etc.).

Other Artifacts: All other artifacts not covered in the above categories, such as clay pipes, marbles, buttons, etc., were cataloged according to identifying characteristics. Brick, mortar, and building stone fragments were counted and weighed.

Other Materials: Materials which are not necessarily related to human activities, such as bone, slate, and coal, were placed in this category.

# PHASE Ib SURVEY

## SITE 36Hu55

SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	5	STRATUM	1											
LITHICS					Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray Chert	Black Chert	Black Flint	Sand- stone	Silt- stone	Quartz/ Quartzite	Other Chert	Other	TOTAL
Fine Thinning Flake					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	8	STRATUM	1											
LITHICS					Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray Chert	Black Chert	Black Flint	Sand- stone	Silt- stone	Quartz/ Quartzite	Other Chert	Other	TOTAL
Fine Thinning Flake					0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	9	STRATUM	1											
LITHICS					Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray Chert	Black Chert	Black Flint	Sand- stone	Silt- stone	Quartz/ Quartzite	Other Chert	Other	TOTAL
Primary Trimming Flake					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Intermediate Thinning Flake					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	10	STRATUM	1											
LITHICS					Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray Chert	Black Chert	Black Flint	Sand- stone	Silt- stone	Quartz/ Quartzite	Other Chert	Other	TOTAL
Utilized Fine Flake					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	11	STRATUM	1											
LITHICS					Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray Chert	Black Chert	Black Flint	Sand- stone	Silt- stone	Quartz/ Quartzite	Other Chert	Other	TOTAL
Fine Thinning Flake					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	13	STRATUM	1											
LITHICS					Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray Chert	Black Chert	Black Flint	Sand- stone	Silt- stone	Quartz/ Quartzite	Other Chert	Other	TOTAL
Utilized Crude Flake					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Shatter					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hammerstone					0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	15	STRATUM	1											
LITHICS					Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray Chert	Black Chert	Black Flint	Sand- stone	Silt- stone	Quartz/ Quartzite	Other Chert	Other	TOTAL
Crude Thinning Flake					0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	16	STRATUM	1											
LITHICS					Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray Chert	Black Chert	Black Flint	Sand- stone	Silt- stone	Quartz/ Quartzite	Other Chert	Other	TOTAL
Shatter					0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

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SHOVEL TEST	42	STRATUM	1									
LEVEL	1											
LITHICS												
				Gray	Black	Black	Sand-	Silt-	Quartz/	Other		
			Jasper	Rhyolite	Chert	Chert	Flint	stone	stone	Quartzite	Chert	Other
Intermediate Thinning Flake			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Utilized Intermediate Flake			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
												TOTAL
												4
												1

SHOVEL TEST	43	STRATUM	1									
LEVEL	1											
LITHICS												
			Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray	Black	Black	Sand-	Silt-	Quartz/	Other	
					Chert	Chert	Flint	stone	stone	Quartzite	Chert	Other
Shatter			0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
												TOTAL
												2

SHOVEL TEST	44	STRATUM	1									
LEVEL	1											
LITHICS												
			Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray	Black	Black	Sand-	Silt-	Quartz/	Other	
					Chert	Chert	Flint	stone	stone	Quartzite	Chert	Other
Intermediate Thinning Flake			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
												TOTAL
												1

SHOVEL TEST	45	STRATUM	1									
LEVEL	1											
LITHICS												
			Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray	Black	Black	Sand-	Silt-	Quartz/	Other	
					Chert	Chert	Flint	stone	stone	Quartzite	Chert	Other
Intermediate Thinning Flake			0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fine Thinning Flake			0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
												TOTAL
												2
												3

SHOVEL TEST	46	STRATUM	1									
LEVEL	1											
LITHICS												
			Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray	Black	Black	Sand-	Silt-	Quartz/	Other	
					Chert	Chert	Flint	stone	stone	Quartzite	Chert	Other
Intermediate Thinning Flake			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fine Thinning Flake			0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
												TOTAL
												1
												2

### NON-SITE MATERIALS

SURFACE ISOLATE	1											
LITHICS												
			Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray	Black	Black	Sand-	Silt-	Quartz/	Other	
					Chert	Chert	Flint	stone	stone	Quartzite	Chert	Other
Shatter			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
												TOTAL
												1

SURFACE ISOLATE	2											
LITHICS												
			Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray	Black	Black	Sand-	Silt-	Quartz/	Other	
					Chert	Chert	Flint	stone	stone	Quartzite	Chert	Other
Intermediate Preform (biface)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
												TOTAL
												1

SHOVEL TEST	10 (AREA E)											
LEVEL	1											
LITHICS												
			Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray	Black	Black	Sand-	Silt-	Quartz/	Other	
					Chert	Chert	Flint	stone	stone	Quartzite	Chert	Other
Raw Material			0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
												TOTAL
												1

SHOVEL TEST	43	STRATUM	1									
LEVEL	1											
LITHICS												
			Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray	Black	Black	Sand-	Silt-	Quartz/	Other	
					Chert	Chert	Flint	stone	stone	Quartzite	Chert	Other
Intermediate Thinning Flake			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
												TOTAL
												1

# PHASE II SURVEY

## SITE 36Hu174

SHOVEL TEST 8  
LEVEL 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Fishing Pole 3

SHOVEL TEST 10  
LEVEL 1

METAL  
Function Known:  
Wire Nail 1  
Function Unknown:  
Sheet 1  
-Iron

OTHER MATERIALS  
Bone Fragment 1 piece 2.2 grams

SHOVEL TEST 11  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Curved	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):			1	0	0	1		
Annular (1820+)								

SHOVEL TEST 14  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Curved	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):			1	3	0	4		
Plain (1820+)								
METAL								
Function Known:								
Wire Nail								2
Unidentifiable Nail								1
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Shingle-composition								2
Fiberglass Fragment								2

SHOVEL TEST 15  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Top/Neck								
Wide Mouth (not tapered)								
-threaded	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Base, scars								
-no scars	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Curved	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):			0	1	0	1		
Sponge/Spatter (1820+)								

SHOVEL TEST 15  
LEVEL 1, continued

METAL

Function Known:

Wire Nail 6  
Unidentifiable Nail 5

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Brick 1 piece 1.1 grams  
Mortar 1 piece 24.4 grams  
Shingle-composition 16  
Copper Button 1  
Fiberglass Fragment 1

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment 1 piece 0.3 grams

SHOVEL TEST 16  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Base, scars								
-no scars	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
OTHER GLASS								
Glass Disc	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unidentified								
-Curved	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5

METAL

Function Known:

Unidentifiable Nail 10  
Cartridge Case 1  
Function Unknown:  
Unidentifiable  
-Iron 2

SHOVEL TEST 17  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Ironstone (1840+):								
Sponge/Spatter (1840+)			0	2	0	2		

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Shingle-composition 4  
Plastic Fragment 1

SHOVEL TEST 17  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Curved	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

METAL

Function Known:

Cut Nail 1  
Wire Nail 2  
Function Unknown:  
Unidentifiable  
-Iron 1

SHOVEL TEST 17  
LEVEL 2, continued

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Brick	1 piece	0.5 grams
Mortar	2 pieces	26.9 grams

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment	1 piece	1.7 grams
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SHOVEL TEST 19  
LEVEL 1

TABLEWARE GLASS

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
Plate								
-rim	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
-body	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

SHOVEL TEST 20  
LEVEL 1

CONTAINER GLASS

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

OTHER GLASS

Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

METAL

Function Known:	
Wire Nail	1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Rubber Boot	3
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SHOVEL TEST 21  
LEVEL 1

OTHER GLASS

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
-Curved	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Ironstone (1840+):				
Gilded	1	0	0	1

METAL

Function Known:	
Cut Nail	3

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment	4 pieces	12.5 grams
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SHOVEL TEST 21  
LEVEL 2

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Whiteware (1820+):				
Plain (1820+)	0	1	0	1
Ironstone (1840+):				
Plain (1840+)	1	0	0	1
Other Monochrome Transfer (1840+)	0	1	0	1

METAL

Function Known:	
Cut Nail	1

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment	1 piece	12.6 grams
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SHOVEL TEST 22  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL								
Function Known:								
Wire Nail	2							
Function Unknown:								
Sheet -Iron	2							
OTHER MATERIALS								
Bone Fragment	1 piece				6.7 grams			

SHOVEL TEST 23  
LEVEL 1

METAL	
Function Known:	
Cut Nail	1

SHOVEL TEST 25  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail	1							
Unidentifiable Nail	1							

SHOVEL TEST 26  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Ironstone (1840+):								
Other Glaze (1840+)			1	1	0	2		
Semi-porcelain (1885+):								
Plain (1885+)			0	2	0	2		
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail	2							
Wire Nail	1							
Unidentifiable Nail	1							
Gear	1							
Cartridge Case	1							
Function Unknown:								
Unidentifiable -Iron	1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Battery/Battery Core	1							

SHOVEL TEST	27								
LEVEL	1								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SHOVEL TEST	28								
LEVEL	1								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS									
Body, shape									
-cylindrical	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL									
Function Known:									
Unidentifiable Nail	3								
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS									
Closures									
Pull Tab	1								
Plastic Fragment	1								

TEST UNIT	1								
LEVEL	2								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS									
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS									
Record Fragment	1								
Plastic Fragment	1								

TEST UNIT	1								
LEVEL	4								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL									
Function Known:									
Fence Staple	1								
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS									
Linoleum	2								

TEST UNIT	1								
LEVEL	6								
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS									
Mortar	1 piece								10.1 grams
Glass Marble	1								
Rubber Fragments	2								
OTHER MATERIALS									
Bone Fragment	1 piece								1.6 grams

TEST UNIT	1	STRATUM	1
LEVEL	3		
METAL			
Function Known:			
Cut Nail	2		
Wire Nail	5		
Unidentifiable Nail	1		

TEST UNIT 1 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 3, continued

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Mortar 1 piece 161.9 grams  
Linoleum 2

OTHER MATERIALS  
Bone Fragment 2 pieces 0.3 grams

TEST UNIT 1 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 5

METAL  
Function Known:  
Wire Nail 2  
Fence Staple 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Buckle, metal 1

TEST UNIT 1 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 7

METAL  
Function Known:  
Wire Nail 3

TEST UNITS 1 and 8 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 8

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Top/Neck								
Wide Mouth (not tapered)								
-threaded	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Indeterminate	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	14

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				
Whiteware (1820+):				
Plain (1820+)	0	3	0	3

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 17  
Wire Nail 49  
Unidentifiable Nail 11  
Fence Staple 1  
Aluminum Can Fragment 1  
Cartridge Case 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Mortar 1 piece 113.4 grams  
Fiberglass Fragment 14

TEST UNITS 1 and 8 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 9

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Complete								
Wide Mouth (not tapered)								
-threaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indeterminate	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
OTHER GLASS				
Unidentified				
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	1
-Curved	3	0	0	4

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				
Whiteware (1820+):				
Plain (1820+)	0	1	0	1

TEST UNITS 1 and 8 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 9, continued

METAL

Function Known:  
Cut Nail 3  
Wire Nail 27  
Unidentifiable Nail 3  
Cartridge Case 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Linoleum 2  
Drain Pipe Fragment 1  
Closures  
Mason Jar Lid Liner 2  
Plastic Snap top from can 1

TEST UNITS 1 and 8 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 10

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Complete								
Narrow Mouth								
-seamed lip, threaded	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indeterminate	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

METAL

Function Known:  
Cut Nail 1  
Wire Nail 13  
Fence Staple 2  
Cartridge Case 3

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Plastic Button 1

TEST UNIT 2 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				
Stoneware (1700+):				
Salt Glazed (1700+)	0	1	0	1

TEST UNIT 2 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

METAL

Function Known:  
Wire Nail 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Brick 5 pieces 6.5 grams  
Shingle-composition 20  
Fiberglass Fragment 1

TEST UNIT LEVEL	2 3	STRATUM	2								
				Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS											
Unidentified											
-Flat (bubbles/patina)				18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
TABLEWARE GLASS											
Other Tableware											
Indeterminate				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL											
Function Known:											
Cut Nail				3							
Cartridge Case				1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS											
Brick				15 pieces							
Shingle-composition				3	60.3 grams						
Fiberglass Fragment				3							
OTHER MATERIALS											
Bone Fragment				3 pieces	4.7 grams						
TEST UNIT LEVEL	2 4	STRATUM	3								
				Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS											
Unidentified											
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved				2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS						Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):											
Plain (1820+)						0	1	0	1		
Semi-porcelain (1885+):											
Polychrome Transfer (1885+)						0	1	0	1		
METAL											
Function Known:											
Cut Nail				1							
Unidentifiable Nail				2							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS											
Brick				6 pieces							
Shingle-composition				35	107.5 grams						
OTHER MATERIALS											
Bone Fragment				3 pieces	20.5 grams						
TEST UNIT LEVEL	2 5	STRATUM	4								
METAL											
Function Known:											
Wire Nail				1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS											
Shingle-composition				6							
Coins				1							
Plastic Tubing				1							

TEST UNIT LEVEL	2 6	STRATUM	5						
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS									
Indeterminate		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TABLEWARE GLASS									
Plate									
-rim		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Other Tableware									
Indeterminate		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
-Curved		5	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):									
Plain (1820+)				0	3	0	3		
Annular (1820+)				1	0	0	1		
Semi-porcelain (1885+):									
Monochrome Glaze (1885+)				1	0	0	1		
METAL									
Function Known:									
Cut Nail		3							
Wire Nail		48							
Unidentifiable Nail		3							
Screw		1							
Bracket		1							
Cartridge Case		1							
Function Unknown:									
Sheet									
-Iron		11							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS									
Iron Cufflink		3							
Closures									
Mason Jar Lid & Liner		1							
Mason Jar Lid Liner		1							
Glass Marble		1							
OTHER MATERIALS									
Bone Fragment		1 piece				3.2 grams			
TEST UNIT LEVEL	2 7	STRATUM	5						
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL									
Function Known:									
Cut Nail		2							
Wire Nail		8							
Nut		1							
Function Unknown:									
Sheet									
-Iron		3							
Unidentifiable									
-Iron		4							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS									
Shell Button		1							
Closures									
Plastic Cap		1							
Semi-porcelain figurine		1							

TEST UNIT 3  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail	1							

TEST UNIT 3  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail	1							
Unidentifiable Nail	1							

TEST UNIT 3  
LEVEL 3

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):								
Plain (1820+)			1	3	0	4		
Other Monochrome Transfer (1820+)			1	2	0	3		
METAL								
Function Known:								
Wire Nail	3							
Unidentifiable Nail	2							
Pie Pan	1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Mortar	1	piece			104.3	grams		
Shingle-composition	1							
Hard Rubber Button	1							
Buckle, plastic	2							
Cloth	18							
Plastic Fragment	5							

TEST UNIT 3  
LEVEL 4

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):								
Other Monochrome Transfer (1820+)			2	2	0	4		
Other Hand-painted (1820+)			0	1	0	1		

TEST UNIT 3  
LEVEL 4, continued

METAL

Function Known:  
Wire Nail 6  
Fence Staple 1  
Function Unknown:  
Sheet  
-Iron 2

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Shingle-composition 13  
Plastic Button 1  
Buckle, plastic 1  
Closures  
Mason Jar Lid Liner 1  
Plastic Fragment 1  
Fiberglass Fragment 3

TEST UNIT 3  
LEVEL 5

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Indeterminate	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS								
			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):								
Other Glaze (1820+)			0	1	0	1		

METAL

Function Known:  
Cut Nail 1  
Wire Nail 1  
Unidentifiable Nail 2  
Bicycle bell 2  
Hook 1  
Wire brush handle 2

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Plastic Comb 1  
Fiberglass Fragment 4

TEST UNIT 4 STRATUM  
LEVEL 2 1

METAL

Function Known:  
Cut Nail 1  
Cartridge Case 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Shingle-composition 10

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment 1 piece 1.5 grams

TEST UNIT 4 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 4

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
-Curved	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):								
Plain (1820+)			2	2	0	4		
Ironstone (1840+):								
Plain (1840+)			0	1	0	1		
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail								1
Unidentifiable Nail								7
Cartridge Case								1
Function Unknown:								
Sheet								
-Aluminum								1
Unidentifiable								
-Iron								1

TEST UNIT 4 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 5

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Complete								
Wide Mouth (not tapered)								
-threaded	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):								
Plain (1820+)			0	3	0	3		
Other Monochrome Transfer (1820+)			0	1	0	1		
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail								2
Wire Nail								2
Unidentifiable Nail								5
Function Unknown:								
Sheet								
-Iron								2
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Brick			1 piece		4.1 grams			
Mortar			1 piece		22.7 grams			
Closures								
Aluminum Foil Cap								1
Spring Clasp								1
Plastic Fragment								1

TEST UNIT 4 STRATUM 3  
LEVEL 6

METAL	
Function Known:	
Wire Nail	1

TEST UNIT	5	STRATUM	1						
LEVEL	1								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (bubbles/patina)		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):									
Plain (1820+)				0	1	1	2		
METAL									
Function Unknown:									
Rod									
-Iron			1						
Sheet									
-Iron			1						

TEST UNIT	5	STRATUM	1						
LEVEL	2								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):									
Plain (1820+)				0	1	0	1		
Annular (1820+)				1	0	0	1		
Redware (1770+):									
Lead Glazed (1770+)				0	1	0	1		
METAL									
Function Known:									
Wire Nail			2						
Function Unknown:									
Sheet									
-iron			1						

TEST UNIT	5	STRATUM	1						
LEVEL	3								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):									
Plain (1820+)				2	4	0	6		
METAL									
Function Known:									
Wire Nail			2						

TEST UNIT	5	STRATUM	1						
LEVEL	4								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
-Curved		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):									
Plain (1820+)				0	5	0	5		
Other Glaze (1820+)				1	3	0	4		

TEST UNIT 5 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 4, continued

METAL

Function Known:

Wire Nail 2  
Spike 1  
Cartridge Case 1

TEST UNIT 5 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 5

Colorless Green Aqua Dark Blue Amber White Other Total

OTHER GLASS

Unidentified

-Flat (no bubbles/patina) 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2  
-Curved 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS

Rim Body Base Total

Whiteware (1820+):

Plain (1820+) 0 2 1 3  
Polychrome Transfer (1840+) 0 1 0 1  
Other Glaze (1820+) 0 1 0 1  
Semi-porcelain (1885+):  
Plain (1885+) 0 1 0 1

METAL

Function Known:

Wire Nail 1  
Washer 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Mortar 1 piece 3.6 grams  
Plastic Fragment 2

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment 2 pieces 3.3 grams

TEST UNIT 5 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 6

Colorless Green Aqua Dark Blue Amber White Other Total

OTHER GLASS

Unidentified

-Flat (no bubbles/patina) 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3  
-Curved 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS

Rim Body Base Total

Whiteware (1820+):

Plain (1820+) 0 2 0 2  
Sponge/Spatter (1820+) 0 1 0 1

METAL

Function Known:

Unidentifiable Nail 2  
Function Unknown:  
Wire  
-Iron 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Coins 1  
Fiberglass Fragment 1

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment 2 pieces 0.4 grams

TEST UNIT 5 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 7

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):			0	1	0	1		
Other Glaze (1820+)								

TEST UNIT 6 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware Indeterminate	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified -Flat (bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Pearlware (1780-1840):			0	2	0	2		
Plain (1780-1840)								
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail		1						
Wire Nail		3						
Unidentifiable Nail		1						
Cartridge Case		2						

TEST UNIT 6  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):			2	1	0	3		
Plain (1820+)			1	0	0	1		
Blue Shell-edged (1820-1860)								
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail		2						
Iron Planter		1						

TEST UNIT 6  
LEVEL 3

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):			2	2	0	4		
Plain (1820+)			0	1	0	1		
Ironstone (1840+):			0	1	0	1		
Plain (1840+)			0	1	0	1		
Redware (1770+):			0	1	0	1		
Lead Glazed (1770+)			0	1	0	1		
Stoneware (1700+):			0	3	0	3		
Salt Glazed (1700+)			0	0	1	1		
Slipped (1700+)								

TEST UNIT 6  
LEVEL 3, continued

METAL

Function Known:

Cut Nail 1  
Wire Nail 2  
Cartridge Case 1  
Tag 1

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment 8 pieces 29.4 grams

TEST UNIT 6  
LEVEL 4

Colorless Green Aqua Dark Blue Amber White Other Total

OTHER GLASS

Unidentified

-Flat (no bubbles/patina) 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

METAL

Function Known:

Unidentifiable Nail 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Mortar 15 pieces 1.8 grams

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment 1 piece 9.7 grams

TEST UNIT 7 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1

Colorless Green Aqua Dark Blue Amber White Other Total

CONTAINER GLASS

Base, scars

-no scars 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

TABLEWARE GLASS

Other Tableware

Indeterminate 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3

OTHER GLASS

Unidentified

-Curved 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS

Whiteware (1820+):

Plain (1820+) Rim Body Base Total  
0 1 0 1

METAL

Function Known:

Cut Nail 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Brick 4 pieces 11.9 grams

Fiberglass Fragment 1

TEST UNIT 7 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 2

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS

Whiteware (1820+):

Hand-painted Floral (1820+) Rim Body Base Total  
0 1 0 1

METAL

Function Known:

Wire Nail 1  
Washer 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Brick 1 piece 1.5 grams

Toy Tire, rubber 1

Fiberglass Fragment 1

TEST UNIT LEVEL	3	7	STRATUM	3								
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS												
Unidentified												
-Curved												
					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL												
Function Known:												
Wire Nail												
					1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS												
Brick												
					3 pieces	9.6 grams						
TEST UNIT LEVEL	4	7	STRATUM	4								
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS												
Other Tableware												
Indeterminate												
					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS												
Unidentified												
-Curved												
					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL												
Function Known:												
Cut Nail												
					1							
TEST UNIT LEVEL	5	7	STRATUM	5								
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS												
Indeterminate												
					0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TABLEWARE GLASS												
Other Tableware												
Indeterminate												
					6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
OTHER GLASS												
Unidentified												
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)												
					4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
-Curved												
					2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
-Melted												
					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS												
							Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):												
							0	2	0	2		
							1	0	0	1		
Yellow ware (1827-1930):												
							0	1	0	1		
Twentieth Century Ceramics (1900+):												
							0	1	0	1		
Monochrome Glaze												
METAL												
Function Known:												
Cut Nail												
					3							
Wire Nail												
					32							
Unidentifiable Nail												
					4							
Function Unknown:												
Sheet												
-Iron												
					7							
Unidentifiable												
-Iron												
					6							
-Aluminum												
					3							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS												
Closures												
Mason Jar Lid Liner												
					2							
Plastic Fragment												
					2							
OTHER MATERIALS												
Bone Fragment												
					1 piece	29.3 grams						

TEST UNIT LEVEL	6	7	STRATUM	5								
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS												
Unidentified												
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL												
Function Known:												
Cut Nail					1							
Unidentifiable Nail					4							
Bracket					1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS												
Closures, Mason Jar Lid Liner					2							
TEST UNIT LEVEL	1	8	STRATUM	1								
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS												
Shingle-composition					1							
TEST UNIT LEVEL	2	8	STRATUM	1								
METAL												
Function Known:												
Cut Nail					2							
TEST UNIT LEVEL	5	8	STRATUM	1								
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS												
Mortar					1 piece							
Shingle-composition					4				315.1 grams			
TEST UNIT LEVEL	6	8	STRATUM	1								
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS												
Unidentified												
-Curved					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL												
Function Known:												
Wire Nail					2							
Spike					1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS												
Fiberglass Fragment					2							
TEST UNIT LEVEL	7	8	STRATUM	1								
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS												
Top/Neck												
Wide Mouth (not tapered)												
-threaded					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS												
Unidentified												
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL												
Function Known:												
Wire Nail					14							
Unidentifiable Nail					1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS												
Fiberglass Fragment					1							

# **SITE 36Hu175**

SHOVEL TEST 1 1  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

SHOVEL TEST 2  
LEVEL 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Glass Marble 1

SHOVEL TEST 2  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SHOVEL TEST 3  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 1  
Wire Nail 1  
Unidentifiable Nail 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Mortar 4 pieces  
Concrete 1 piece 10.1 grams  
5.0 grams

SHOVEL TEST 5  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				
Whiteware (1820+):				
Plain (1820+)	1	3	0	4
Hand-painted Floral (1820+)	0	4	0	4
Semi-porcelain (1885+):				
Plain (1885+)	0	1	0	1

METAL  
Function Known:  
Unidentifiable Nail 1  
Cartridge Case 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Brick 1 piece 3.5 grams

SHOVEL TEST 6  
LEVEL 1

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Whiteware (1820+):				
Plain (1820+)	0	1	0	1

METAL	
Function Known:	
Cartridge Case	1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS	
Hard Rubber Button	2

SHOVEL TEST 7  
LEVEL 1

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Stoneware (1700+):				
Salt Glazed (1700+)	0	1	0	1

SHOVEL TEST 8  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Redware (1770+):				
Lead Glazed (1770+)	0	1	0	1

METAL	
Function Known:	
Cut Nail	1

SHOVEL TEST 9  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Whiteware (1820+):				
Plain (1820+)	0	1	1	2

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS	
Linoieum	2

OTHER MATERIALS	
Bone Fragment	2 pieces 11.7 grams

SHOVEL TEST 10  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
-Curved	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

SHOVEL TEST 11  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL Function Known: Cut Nail	2							
Bolt	1							

SHOVEL TEST 12  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS Indeterminate	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

SHOVEL TEST 12  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

SHOVEL TEST 13  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS Base, scars -no scars	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS Whiteware (1820+): Plain (1820+)			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
			0	1	0	1		
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS Mortar		2 pieces			13.4 grams			

SHOVEL TEST 13  
LEVEL 2

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS Whiteware (1820+): Plain (1820+)	0	1	0	1

SHOVEL TEST 14  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS Whiteware (1820+): Plain (1820+)			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
			0	2	0	2		

SHOVEL TEST 15  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS Indeterminate	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1



SHOVEL TEST 22  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Plastic Button		1						

SHOVEL TEST 22  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail		1						

SHOVEL TEST 23  
LEVEL 1

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				
Stoneware (1700+):				
Salt Glazed (1700+)	0	1	0	1
Slipped (1700+)	0	1	0	1
METAL				
Function Known:				
Unidentifiable Nail		2		

SHOVEL TEST 25  
LEVEL 1

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				
Ironstone (1840+):				
Plain (1840+)	0	1	0	1
Stoneware (1700+):				
Salt Glazed (1700+)	0	1	0	1
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS				
Mortar	1 piece		4.7 grams	

SHOVEL TEST 26  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SHOVEL TEST 27  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SHOVEL TEST 28  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+): Plain (1820+)			0	2	0	2		
Stoneware (1700+): Salt Glazed (1700+)			0	1	0	1		
Monochrome Glaze			0	1	0	1		
METAL								
Function Known: Cut Nail		1						

SHOVEL TEST 28  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified -Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Stoneware (1700+): Manganese Glazed			0	0	1	1		
Monochrome Glaze			0	2	0	2		

SHOVEL TEST 29  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+): Plain (1820+)			0	1	0	1		
METAL								
Function Known: Unidentifiable Nail		1						
Function Unknown: Sheet -Iron		1						
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Brick		5 pieces			10.2 grams			

SHOVEL TEST 30  
LEVEL 1

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				
Whiteware (1820+): Plain (1820+)	0	3	0	3
METAL				
Function Known: Can Fragment		4		

SHOVEL TEST 31  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (bubbles/patina)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Ironstone (1840+):								
Plain (1840+)			0	1	0	1		
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Mortar		1 piece			32.3 grams			
Linoleum		4						

SHOVEL TEST 32  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Ironstone (1840+):								
Plain (1840+)			0	3	0	3		
Stoneware (1700+):								
Salt Glazed (1700+)			1	0	0	1		
OTHER MATERIALS								
Bone Fragment		1 piece			1.1 grams			

SHOVEL TEST 32  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):								
Plain (1820+)			0	1	0	1		
Other Glaze (1820+)			0	1	0	1		

SHOVEL TEST 33  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Base, scars								
-no scars	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):								
Plain (1820+)			1	1	0	2		
Ironstone (1840+):								
Plain (1840+)			0	2	0	2		
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail		2						

SHOVEL TEST 34  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):								
Plain (1820+)			0	1	0	1		
Yellow ware (1827-1930):								
Plain (1827-1930)			0	1	0	1		
METAL								
Function Known:								
Unidentifiable Nail		1						
Bolt		1						

SHOVEL TEST 34  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

SHOVEL TEST 35  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SHOVEL TEST 36  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Top/Neck								
Wide Mouth (not tapered)								
-threaded	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Indeterminate	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
-Curved	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):								
Plain (1820+)			0	1	0	1		
Ironstone (1840+):								
Plain (1840+)			0	1	0	1		
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail		1						
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Brick		7 pieces			27.8 grams			

SHOVEL TEST 37  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS Whiteware (1820+): Plain (1820+)			Rim 0	Body 1	Base 0	Total 1		

SHOVEL TEST 37  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SHOVEL TEST 38  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	73

METAL  
Function Known:  
Wire Nail 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Brick 20 pieces 14.2 grams

OTHER MATERIALS  
Cinder 73 pieces 3.8 grams

SHOVEL TEST 39  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS Base, scars -no scars	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TABLEWARE GLASS Other Tableware Indeterminate	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina) -Curved	2 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 1

METAL  
Function Known:  
Unidentifiable Nail 2  
Axle, small 1  
Strap Hinge 1

SHOVEL TEST 40  
LEVEL 1

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS Whiteware (1820+): Plain (1820+)	0	1	0	1

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 1

SHOVEL TEST 41  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Indeterminate	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS								
Whiteware (1820+):			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Plain (1820+)			1	1	0	2		
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail	14							
Wire Nail	1							
Unidentifiable Nail	5							
Hitch	1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Brick	1 piece				0.8 grams			
Mortar	2 pieces				1.7 grams			

SHOVEL TEST 44  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SHOVEL TEST 46  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TEST UNIT 2 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

METAL	
Function Known:	
Cut Nail	1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS	
Mortar	2 pieces 1.0 gram

OTHER MATERIALS	
Bone Fragment	1 piece 1.2 grams

TEST UNIT 2 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 3

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2



TEST UNIT            4        STRATUM            1  
LEVEL            2, continued

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Brick	1 piece	0.9 grams
Mortar	2 pieces	15.6 grams
Glass Marble	2	
Unidentifiable Leather	2	

TEST UNIT            4        STRATUM            1  
LEVEL            3

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

METAL

Function Known:	
Cut Nail	13
Wire Nail	9
Function Unknown:	
Rod	
-Iron	1
Unidentifiable	
-Iron	2

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Mortar	1 piece	7.6 grams
Battery/Battery Core	1	
Glass Marble	10	

TEST UNIT            4        STRATUM            1  
LEVEL            4

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	8

METAL

Function Known:	
Cut Nail	1
Wire Nail	1
Unidentifiable Nail	1
Horseshoes	1
Function Unknown:	
Sheet	
-Iron	1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Brick	3 pieces	1323.6 grams
Mortar	1 piece	20.1 grams
Glass Marble	2	

OTHER MATERIALS

Wood (natural)	1 piece	2.3 grams
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TEST UNIT LEVEL	5	4	STRATUM	1								
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS												
Unidentified												
-Curved					0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS							Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):												
Plain (1820+)							0	1	0	1		
METAL												
Function Known:												
Cut Nail						3						
Wire Nail						1						
Unidentifiable Nail						1						
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS												
Mortar						6 pieces			110.5 grams			
TEST UNIT LEVEL	6	4	STRATUM	1								
METAL												
Function Known:												
Cut Nail						2						
Function Unknown:												
Unidentifiable						1						
-Iron												
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS												
Mortar						2 pieces			42.2 grams			
TEST UNIT LEVEL	1	5	STRATUM	1								
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS												
Other Tableware												
Indeterminate					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS												
Unidentified												
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
-Melted					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL												
Function Known:												
Cut Nail						8						
Wire Nail						4						
Function Unknown:												
Sheet												
-Iron						1						
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS												
Mortar						2 pieces			1.0 gram			
Plastic Button						1						
TEST UNIT LEVEL	2	5	STRATUM	1								
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS												
Body, shape												
-cylindrical					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS												
Unidentified												
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					71	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
-Curved					2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
-Melted					2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

TEST UNIT 5 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 2, continued

METAL

Function Known:

Cut Nail 4  
Wire Nail 2

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Mortar 4 pieces 3.8 grams  
Unidentifiable Leather 1

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment 1 piece 4.5 grams  
Wood (natural) 6 pieces 10.4 grams

TEST UNIT 5 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 3

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

METAL

Function Known:

Cut Nail 4

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Glass Marble 1

OTHER MATERIALS

Nuthull 1 piece 0.2 grams

TEST UNIT 5 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 4

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Top/Neck								
Wide Mouth (not tapered)								
-threaded	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Base, scars								
-valve mark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Body, shape								
-cylindrical	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
-Curved	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24

METAL

Function Known:

Cut Nail 9

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Mortar 2 pieces 7.7 grams  
Linoleum 11  
Closures  
Plastic Cap 3  
Styrofoam Fragment 1

TEST UNIT LEVEL	6	STRATUM	1						
	1								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS									
Body, shape									
-panel		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TABLEWARE GLASS									
Other Tableware									
Indeterminate		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)		11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
-Curved		2	0	3	1	0	0	0	6
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS									
				Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):									
Plain (1820+)				0	1	0	1		
Ironstone (1840+):									
Plain (1840+)				1	1	0	2		
Semi-porcelain (1885+):									
Plain (1885+)				1	0	0	1		
Yellow ware (1827-1930):									
Plain (1827-1930)				0	1	0	1		
Stoneware (1700+):									
Salt Glazed (1700+)				0	1	0	1		
METAL									
Function Known:									
Cut Nail			5						
Wire Nail			16						
Unidentifiable Nail			8						
Fence Staple			1						
Function Unknown:									
Sheet									
-Iron			1						
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS									
Brick			3 pieces			2.2 grams			
Drain Pipe Fragment			1						
Doorknob, ceramic			1						
OTHER MATERIALS									
Bone Fragment			1 piece			2.2 grams			

TEST UNIT	6	STRATUM	1						
LEVEL	2								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS									
Other Tableware									
Indeterminate		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)		8	0	3	0	0	0	0	11
-Curved		4	0	2	0	1	0	0	7
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS									
				Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):									
Plain (1820+)				0	4	0	4		
Ironstone (1840+):									
Plain (1840+)				0	3	0	3		
Stoneware (1700+):									
Salt Glazed (1700+)				0	1	0	1		
Slipped (1700+)				0	7	0	7		

TEST UNIT 6 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 2, continued

METAL

Function Known:  
Cut Nail 10  
Wire Nail 10  
Unidentifiable Nail 18  
Fence Staple 1  
Cartridge Case 1  
S-Hook 1  
Function Unknown:  
Sheet  
-Iron 1

TEST UNIT 6 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 3

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Whiteware (1820+):				
Plain (1820+)	0	2	0	2
Stoneware (1700+):				
Slipped (1700+)	0	2	0	2

METAL

Function Known:  
Cut Nail 2  
Unidentifiable Nail 2  
Function Unknown:  
Rod  
-Iron 1  
Sheet  
-Iron 1

TEST UNIT 6 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 4

METAL

Function Known:  
Unidentifiable Nail 1

TEST UNIT 7 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1

METAL

Function Unknown:  
Unidentifiable  
-Iron 1

TEST UNIT 7 STRATUM 1  
FEATURE 2 LEVEL 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Strap Leather 2

TEST UNIT 7 STRATUM 1  
FEATURE 2 LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Base, scars								
-no scars	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TEST UNIT FEATURE	7 2	STRATUM LEVEL	1 2, continued				
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				Rim	Body	Base	Total
Stoneware (1700+):							
Salt Glazed (1700+)				0	2	0	2

METAL			
Function Known:			
Unidentifiable Nail			6
Cartridge Case			2
Function Unknown:			
Unidentifiable			
-Iron			4

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS			
Strap Leather			3

TEST UNIT LEVEL	8 1	STRATUM	1							
				Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other Total
TABLEWARE GLASS										
Other Tableware										
Indeterminate				7	0	0	0	0	0	7
OTHER GLASS										
Unidentified										
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)				1	0	0	0	1	0	2

METAL			
Function Unknown:			
Sheet			
-Aluminum			2
Wire			
-Iron			1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS			
Glass Marble			4
Toy Train, caboose			2

TEST UNIT LEVEL	8 2	STRATUM	1							
				Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other Total
CONTAINER GLASS										
Indeterminate				1	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS										
Whiteware (1820+):										
Plain (1820+)										
Redware (1770+):										
Lead Glazed (1770+)										
Stoneware (1700+):										
Slipped (1700+)										

METAL			
Function Known:			
Unidentifiable Nail			5

TEST UNIT 9 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Top/Neck								
Narrow Mouth								
-seamed lip, not threaded	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wide Mouth (not tapered)								
-threaded	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
-not threaded	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Base, scars								
-no scars	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Indeterminate	27	0	0	14	0	0	0	41
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
-Curved	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Whiteware (1820+):				
Plain (1820+)	11	13	7	31
Hand-painted Floral (1820+)	0	3	0	3
Other Monochrome Transfer (1820+)	1	2	0	3
Ironstone (1840+):				
Plain (1840+)	5	4	4	15
Embossed (1840+)	0	6	2	8

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 1  
Function Unknown:  
Unidentifiable  
-Iron 1  
Plastic Fragment 3

OTHER MATERIALS  
Shell Fragment 1 piece 0.4 grams

TEST UNIT 9 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 2

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
-Curved	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Ironstone (1840+):				
Plain (1840+)	1	0	0	1
Plastic Fragment	2			

TEST UNIT 9 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 3

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Top/Neck								
Wide Mouth (not tapered)								
-not threaded	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Ironstone (1840+):				
Plain (1840+)	1	0	0	1

TEST UNIT	10	STRATUM	1							
LEVEL	1									
			Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS										
Unidentified										
-Curved			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL										
Function Known:										
Cut Nail			18							
Wire Nail			1							
Cartridge Case			1							
TEST UNIT	10	STRATUM	1							
LEVEL	2									
			Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS										
Unidentified										
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Curved			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS										
Drain Pipe Fragment			1							
Glass Marble			1							
TEST UNIT	10	STRATUM	2							
LEVEL	3									
METAL										
Function Known:										
Cut Nail			2							
Fence Staple			1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS										
Copper Clothing Snap			1							
TEST UNIT	10	STRATUM	2							
LEVEL	4									
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				Rim	Body	Base	Total			
Whiteware (1820+):										
Plain (1820+)				0	1	0	1			
TEST UNIT	11	STRATUM	1							
LEVEL	1									
			Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS										
Other Tableware										
Indeterminate			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS										
Unidentified										
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)			2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				Rim	Body	Base	Total			
Stoneware (1700+):										
Slipped (1700+)				0	1	0	1			
METAL										
Function Known:										
Cut Nail			2							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS										
Timer, fragment			1							

TEST UNIT	11	STRATUM	1						
LEVEL	2								
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS									
Indeterminate		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS									
Unidentified									
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)		11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
METAL									
Function Known:									
Cut Nail		6							
Wire Nail		11							
Unidentifiable Nail		6							
Cartridge Case		2							
Function Unknown:									
Sheet									
-Aluminum		1							
Unidentifiable									
-Iron		1							
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS									
Linoleum		1							
Snap, Plastic		1							
Nylon Netting		1							
Strap Leather		2							
Plastic Fragment		1							

TEST UNIT LEVEL	11 3	STRATUM	1							
		Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total	
CONTAINER GLASS										
Top/Neck										
Wide Mouth (not tapered)										
-threaded		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
OTHER GLASS										
Unidentified										
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
-Curved		2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
METAL										
Function Known:										
Cut Nail		14								
Wire Nail		1								
Screw		1								
Function Unknown:										
Sheet										
-Iron		1								
Vial		1								
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS										
Mortar		1 piece				2.6 grams				
Plastic Button		3								
Closures										
Screw on Cap, Plastic		1								
Glass Marble		1								
Rubber Boot		2								
Plastic Fragment		4								
OTHER MATERIALS										
Bone Fragment		2 pieces				10.4 grams				

TEST UNIT 11  
LEVEL 4

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS			Rim	Body	Base	Total		
Whiteware (1820+):			0	1	0	1		
Plain (1820+)								
METAL								
Function Known:								
Cut Nail		4						
Unidentifiable Nail		1						
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Brick		1 piece			5.2 grams			
Mortar		1 piece			0.8 grams			
Snap, Plastic		1						
Plastic Fragment		1						

TEST UNIT 11  
LEVEL 5

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Base, scars								
-no scars	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Curved	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Mortar		3 pieces			34.6 grams			
Linoleum		2						
Shoe Tack		1						

TEST UNIT 12 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
CONTAINER GLASS								
Body, shape								
-panel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
METAL								
Function Known:								
Aluminum Can Fragment		1						
OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS								
Brick		1 piece			8.7 grams			

TEST UNIT 13 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TEST UNIT 14 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS								
Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER GLASS								
Unidentified								
-Flat (bubbles/patina)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
-Curved	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

TEST UNIT 14 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1, continued

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS				
Whiteware (1820+):				
Plain (1820+)	1	3	0	4
Yellow ware (1827-1930):				
Plain (1827-1930)	0	2	0	2
Twentieth Century Ceramics (1900+):				
Monochrome Glaze	0	1	0	1

METAL

Function Known:	
Cut Nail	3
Function Unknown:	
Sheet	
-Iron	1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Brick	1 piece	19.9 grams
Glass Marble	1	

OTHER MATERIALS

Shell Fragment	1 piece	0.1 grams
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TEST UNIT 14 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 2

LITHICS

	Jasper	Rhyolite	Gray Chert	Black Chert	Black Flint	Sandstone	Siltstone	Quartz/Quartzite	Other Chert	Other	TOTAL
Shatter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
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TABLEWARE GLASS

Other Tableware								
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

OTHER GLASS

Unidentified								
-Flat (bubbles/patina)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
-Curved	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS

	Rim	Body	Base	Total
Whiteware (1820+):				
Plain (1820+)	0	1	0	1
Ironstone (1840+):				
Plain (1840+)	0	1	0	1
Embossed (1840+)	1	0	0	1
Stoneware (1700+):				
Salt Glazed (1700+)	0	3	0	3

METAL

Function Known:	
Cut Nail	18
Unidentifiable Nail	2

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS

Mortar	1 piece	2.6 grams
Insulator, ceramic	1	
Plastic Button	1	

OTHER MATERIALS

Bone Fragment	22 pieces	31.2 grams
Tooth Fragment	5 pieces	25.2 grams
Shell Fragment	2 pieces	0.3 grams

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SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	4	LOT	2	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	5	LOT	3	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
TABLEWARE GLASS Other Tableware Indeterminate					4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)					37	0	0	0	0	0	0	37

METAL  
Function Known:  
Can Fragment 1

SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	16	LOT	4	Rim	Body	Base	Total
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS Whiteware (1820+): Plain (1820+)					0	1	0	1

SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	17	LOT	5	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)					5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS Whiteware (1820+): Plain (1820+)							Rim	Body	Base	Total		
							0	1	0	1		

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 2  
Wire Nail 4

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Closures  
Pull Tab 1

SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	18	LOT	6
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METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 3  
Wire Nail 1  
Unidentifiable Nail 1

SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	2	19	LOT	7	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS Unidentified -Flat (no bubbles/patina)					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TEST UNIT 3 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1 LOT 17, continued

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 8  
Wire Nail 2

TEST UNIT 6 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 1 LOT 18

Colorless Green Aqua Dark Blue Amber White Other Total

OTHER GLASS  
Unidentified  
-Flat (bubbles/patina) 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 18  
Wire Nail 6

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Plastic Button 2

TEST UNIT 6 STRATUM 1  
LEVEL 2 FEATURE 1 LOT 19

Colorless Green Aqua Dark Blue Amber White Other Total

OTHER GLASS  
Unidentified  
-Flat (bubbles/patina) 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 2

TEST UNIT 6 STRATUM 2  
LEVEL 2 LOT 20

Colorless Green Aqua Dark Blue Amber White Other Total

OTHER GLASS  
Unidentified  
-Flat (bubbles/patina) 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 16  
Wire Nail 6  
Unidentifiable Nail 1

TEST UNIT 6 STRATUM 3  
LEVEL 3 LOT 21

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 3

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Mortar 2 pieces 1.6 grams

TEST UNIT 6 STRATUM 3  
LEVEL 5 LOT 22

METAL  
Function Known:  
Cut Nail 1

OTHER HISTORIC/RECENT ARTIFACTS  
Mortar 1 piece 2.9 grams

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SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	6	LOT	2															
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total							
OTHER GLASS																			
Unidentified																			
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3							
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	7	LOT	3															
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total							
OTHER GLASS																			
Unidentified																			
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14							
METAL																			
Function Known:																			
Cut Nail						1													
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	10	LOT	4															
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total							
OTHER GLASS																			
Unidentified																			
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5							
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS							Rim	Body	Base	Total									
Whiteware (1820+):																			
Plain (1820+)							0	4	0	4									
METAL																			
Function Known:																			
Unidentifiable Nail						1													
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	11	LOT	5															
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total							
OTHER GLASS																			
Unidentified																			
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1							
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	12	LOT	6															
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total							
OTHER GLASS																			
Unidentified																			
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1							
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	13	LOT	7															
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total							
OTHER GLASS																			
Unidentified																			
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18							
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	14	LOT	8															
					Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total							
OTHER GLASS																			
Unidentified																			
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)					3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3							

SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	2	14	LOT	9	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total	
OTHER GLASS													
Unidentified													
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)													
				1		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	15	LOT	10	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total	
OTHER GLASS													
Unidentified													
-Flat (bubbles/patina)													
				1		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)													
				7		0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	26	LOT	11	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total	
OTHER GLASS													
Unidentified													
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)													
				3		0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS													
Whiteware (1820+):													
Plain (1820+)													
							Rim	Body	Base	Total			
							0	1	0	1			
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	28	LOT	12			Rim	Body	Base	Total			
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS													
Whiteware (1820+):													
Plain (1820+)													
							0	2	0	2			
METAL													
Function Known:													
Cut Nail													
						1							
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	34	LOT	13	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total	
OTHER GLASS													
Unidentified													
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)													
				0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
SHOVEL TEST LEVEL	1	38	LOT	14									
METAL													
Function Known:													
Can Fragment													
						1							
TEST UNIT LEVEL	1	2	STRATUM LOT	15	1	Colorless	Green	Aqua	Dark Blue	Amber	White	Other	Total
OTHER GLASS													
Unidentified													
-Flat (no bubbles/patina)													
				38		0	0	0	0	0	0	38	
HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS													
Whiteware (1820+):													
Plain (1820+)													
Blue Shell-edged (1820-1860)													
							Rim	Body	Base	Total			
							0	2	0	2			
							1	0	0	1			

TEST UNIT      4      STRATUM  
LEVEL      1      LOT      17      1

HISTORIC/RECENT CERAMICS

Whiteware (1820+):  
Plain (1820+)

Rim    Body    Base    Total

0      2      0      2

Colorless    Green    Aqua    Dark Blue    Amber    White    Other    Total

OTHER GLASS

Unidentified

-Flat (no bubbles/patina)    11      0      0      0      0      0      0      11

METAL

Function Unknown:

Unidentifiable

-Iron

1

TEST UNIT      5      STRATUM  
LEVEL      1      LOT      16      1

Colorless    Green    Aqua    Dark Blue    Amber    White    Other    Total

OTHER GLASS

Unidentified

-Flat (no bubbles/patina)    3      0      0      0      0      0      0      3